

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

::

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 15th, 1929

No. 2

The Use of Electricity in Power Farming

By AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

□ □ □

Robert Burns---Poet of Humanity

By ROBERT INGRAM

□ □ □

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

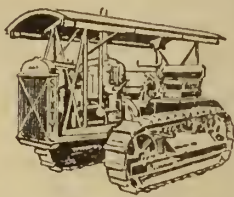
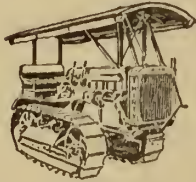
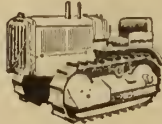
The Wheat Pool in the Peace River District

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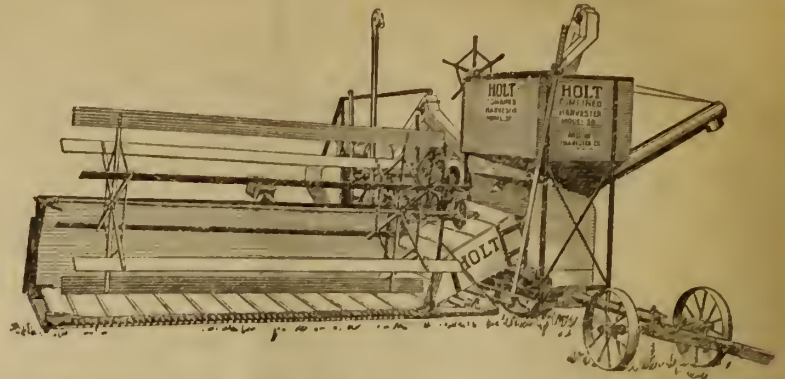
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CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending January 2nd, 192949,509

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, J. JESSE STRANG

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Lougheed Building
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 15th, 1929

No. 2.

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EDITORIAL

FRUIT OF INDEPENDENT ACTION

The appointment by the Federal Government of a chairman of the Federal Farm Loans Board in the person of Hon. J. D. MacLean, former Premier and Finance Minister of British Columbia, indicates that at last the necessary machinery for the operation of this much needed undertaking is to be set up. Upon the completion of the Federal Board, the Provincial Government will be in a position to organize a Board for Alberta. According to press reports the Provinces which have passed the necessary enabling legislation, in addition to Alberta, are: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

It is of interest to recall the fact that the Long Term Loans Act is one of the fruits of independent political action by the farmers. As a result of such action, the King Government in 1926 found themselves dependent upon the U.F.A. and other Farmer and Labor members in a House of Commons in which Mr. King's party lacked a majority. A program of legislation drafted by the Farmer and Labor groups was accordingly accepted by the Government, the Farm Loans Act being one of the measures in the list.

"JUGGLING THE FIGURES"

A Toronto financial paper, sworn enemy of public ownership and champion of the private power corporations has been placed in a humiliating position as the result of a recent

attack upon the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission, in the course of which it accused the Commission of "Juggling the Figures" in its accounts.

Following the attack the Hon. C. A. Magrath referred the matter to the Commission's auditors, a well-known Toronto firm. The auditors' reply was forwarded to the paper, *The Financial Post*, which was placed under the necessity of admitting that deductions it had made from its reading of the accounts were incorrect, and its conclusions wrong.

* * *

TRACKWAYS BILL

At the last session of the Alberta Legislature, the measure known as the "Trackways Bill" was defeated by a very narrow margin. Whether it will or will not come before the Assembly at the forthcoming session, and whether, if brought before the Legislature, it will be passed or rejected, may conceivably depend upon the decision of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. which opens in Edmonton this week. It seems to be desirable, therefore, that there should be definite action upon this question, as the Legislature will open shortly after the adjournment of the Convention.

In spite of ingenious arguments which might be advanced to the contrary, the adoption of the bill would appear to mean in principle the revival of the old toll roads system in modern guise. The U.F.A. has always been firm in its advocacy of public ownership of public utilities. Roads are essential public utilities, and though, of course, the granting of special privileges to a private company would not mean the abandonment of existing highways, it would be the first step in a backward direction.

To the possible contention that the proposed "super-highways" would not supplant the existing highways, and that the toll system is therefore warranted, the answer is clear. The present Government highways in Alberta are just as superior to the best roads of a few years ago as "super-highways" would be to the best we have today. If the toll or "fare" system be warranted at all, then the Alberta Government would have been warranted in exacting tolls for its expensive gravelled roads—there are always the graded road allowances for those who might not wish to pay. But it is easy to imagine the uproar with which any such proposal would have been greeted.

A policy which would seem absurd and ante-deluvian if adopted by a Government, is equally intolerable when proposed by a private interest. But if tolls are to be exacted at all, we plump for tolls for the public treasury.

* * *

It is true that passengers by railway pay fares, and passengers by road don't. But that is no argument in favor of private ownership of roads. If it is an argument at all it can only be advanced logically as an argument in favor of fares.

* * *

TWELVE MONTHS AGO AND TODAY

When, twelve months ago, the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. urged the Canadian Government to resume normal diplomatic and trade relations with Russia, the proposal was greeted in a portion of the daily press with ignorant and ill-tempered criticism. It was made to appear that a simple

(Continued on page 34)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

MILLICENT LOCAL

William Sheldrake was in charge of the organization meeting of Millicent U.F.A. Local, when E. P. Burg and Harold J. Lord were elected officers.

ORGANIZE NEW LOCAL

Following an address by Wm. Irvine, M.P., in the Port Bells School, near Millet, it was decided to organize a new Local of the U.F.A. D. McLeod and H. Walke were elected officers.

OPPOSE SCHOOL ACT CHANGES

The proposed changes in the School Act were the subject of a debate between Kirkpatrick and Grassy Slope U.F.A. Locals, in the Newell School, last month, states J. Monkhouse, secretary. The following resolution was passed by a large majority: "Resolved, that we are strongly opposed to the proposed change in the administration of the Rural Schools."

GRIMSHAW OFFICERS

J. E. McDonald and G. L. Watt were re-elected by acclamation to the offices of president and secretary of Grimshaw U.F.A. Local. This Local are arranging a series of socials and a program for their meetings, and are considering the advisability of holding joint meetings with the U.F.W.A. Local during the winter.

FORM NEW LOCAL

H. B. MacLeod was the organizer of the new Hollandale-Howe U.F.A. Local, in the Macleod district. R. G. McLean and John O. Emmekamp were elected president and secretary. Mr. MacLeod and W. Shields, M.L.A., gave very interesting speeches at the organization meeting, says Mr. Emmekamp in his report to Central Office.

ENTHUSIASTIC JOINT MEETING

A joint meeting of Tinchebray, Britain, Painter Creek and Notre Dame U.F.A. Locals, held recently in the Britain school, reports C. H. Baird, was large and enthusiastic. L. Normandeau gave an address in French and answered a number of questions regarding the Wheat Pool. The meeting came to a close by the singing of a French song.

SEDALIA ACTIVITIES

Sedalia U.F.A. Local has on the credit side of its 1928 account a new hall, 32 ft. by 60 ft. with basement, built at a cost of \$2,450, practically all paid. During the year, also, says F. A. Wilson, they handled eight cars of coal, 1 car of posts, one of wood, one of twine, besides some miscellaneous articles. The officers for 1929 are I. P. Opheim, J. C. Dick and F. A. Wilson.

HARMONY ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Harmony U.F.A. Local was held at the home of F. Evans, with nine members present, states a report from Alex. B. Jamieson, secretary, when the following officers were elected: President, Fred Evans; secretary, Alex. B. Jamieson; directors, Geo. Gray, C. Scott, A. Bradley, Mrs. A. B. Jamieson, Mrs. Fred Evans. A program committee was chosen also.

BROADCAST OF ANNUAL CONVENTION

Arrangements have been made to broadcast the opening session of the U.F.A. Annual Convention, and part of the Tuesday afternoon session—from 2 to 2:45 p.m.—over CKUA station; Mrs. Parlbys address, on Tuesday evening, and Dr. Wallace's address on Wednesday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock in both cases, will be broadcast from CJCA. On Thursday, the afternoon session from 2 to 5 p.m., and the evening session from 8 to 10 p.m. will go on the air over CKUA.

The U.F.W.A. Convention will be broadcast on Tuesday afternoon, from 2:45 to 5:30 p.m., and the Friday afternoon session from 2 to 4:15 p.m., over CKUA in both cases.

DELIA OFFICERS

"At a recent meeting of the Delia U.F.A. Henry Moore was re-elected president; vice-president, A. S. Dunbar; secretary, G. H. Edgely (re-elected). Directors, W. J. Bryan, F. L. McFadden, John Carter, J. M. Julson, and V. J. Simpson. Henry Moore was appointed as delegate to attend the annual Provincial convention. The following were appointed conveners of the various committees: Hall, Geo. Edgely; amusement, J. M. Julson; refreshments, Mrs. Fred Mittlestead."—*Delia Times*.

ATKINSON ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Atkinson U.F.A. Local was well attended, considering the epidemic of 'flu, says G. W. Simpson, secretary. The financial statement showed a balance of \$54 on hand. Leon Perry was returned as president, Mrs. Fallowfield, vice-president, G. W. Simpson, secretary. A program committee was also elected. The meeting presented the secretary with a Parker pencil, as a mark of appreciation of his services. A dance is being held to raise funds for the delegate's expenses to Edmonton.

SEFTON PARK JOINT LOCAL

Mrs. R. B. Gunn was elected president of the Sefton Park joint Local at the annual meeting, with H. McKivor as vice-president and J. H. Beattie, secretary. "In connection with our Local," says Mr. Beattie, "we have a wide-awake women's committee, with Mrs. Norman Deane as chairman, and Mrs. J. H. Beattie as secretary; we have also a dance committee and a social committee. Our winter program consists of a series of debates, social evenings of an educational nature, community singing, and dancing. Our objective is 100 per cent U.F.A. in our district for 1929."

GRAND MEADOW MEETINGS

The annual meetings of Grand Meadow U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gee on December 13th, and were preceded by a supper, served cafeteria style. At least one hundred persons enjoyed the splendid supper, says J. W. Auten, secretary, "and then the two Locals held their meetings in separate rooms. Herb Stretch was elected president for 1929, and Geo. Knadle was nominated to attend the Convention. Twenty-seven members signed up for the present year, but we

expect to have at least forty more. After our meeting we enjoyed a splendid program put on by the U.F.W.A."

AT CALUMET LOCAL

S. G. Nelson, secretary of Buffalo Lake Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association, gave an interesting talk at the annual meeting of Calumet U.F.A. Local, states a report from C. Malcher, secretary. C. C. Reed was present also, and gave an interesting address on rural school administration. J. C. Montgomery gave a couple of solos, accompanied by Mrs. C. C. Reed, who also gave a few piano selections. O. W. Nelson was elected president, while Peter Spelrem and C. Malcher were chosen as vice-president and secretary respectively. At the close of the meeting, Mrs. Melcher, in whose home the Local met, served refreshments.

ORGANIZE U.F.A. LOCAL

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a U.F.A. Local was held in the Fulham schoolhouse on December 9th on the initiative of J. Camarta and C. Irwin, president and vice-president of the Peers Livestock Pool, states a letter from Mr. Camarta. C. Pattinson, M. L. A., R. E. Thurber, secretary of the Edson Board of Trade and J. F. Cleffe, editor of the *Edson and Jasper Signal* were present and addressed the meeting, strongly advocating the formation of a Local of the U.F.A. which one of the speakers described as "the best farmers' organization in the world." W. Paet, a U.F.A. member from the prairie, was elected president, and Mr. Camarta secretary. "We expect the great majority of the farmers of the district to join at our next meeting," states Mr. Camarta.

FINE HALL, CLEAR OF DEBT

"It is gratifying to be able to say that this Local is now the proud possessor of a sixty-foot hall, clear of debt," writes W. E. Curtis, secretary of Eastburg U.F.A. Local. "Great credit is due the ladies in this respect; bazaars, etc., have netted this Local in the neighborhood of \$600 since July, 1925; on top of this the ladies also purchased a piano for the hall. To readers of the countryside who have not yet visited us, I would suggest that they come along to our meetings, and if they dance come and try out our fine floor. We have Martin's orchestra of Edmonton, and sure keep everybody's feet warm. To readers who are not members of the U.F.A., I would suggest the advisability

of jumping in with the Local in your district, and help with the good work that the Association is doing." The annual meeting elected the following officers: President, E. C. Kipp; vice-president, W. Winchman; secretary, W. Curtis; treasurer, W. McGregor; directors, A. Beach, G. Thompson, R. J. McGinnis, T. H. James.

BENTLEY DECEMBER MEETING

The December meeting of Bentley U.F.A. Local was held at the home of Mr. Blaine Hutton and his mother, when the activities of the local branch of the Livestock Pool formed the subject of a lively discussion, states a report from Fred H. Hunter. "R. E. Chowen pointed out, in a very able and forceful manner," writes Mr. Hunter, "the splendid work the Hog Pool was doing and what it had achieved. Wm. Irvine, M.P., who is a member of this Local, gave some timely explanations of several political questions which will be dealt with in the near future by our Governments, Federal and Provincial. A number of members renewed their membership for the year 1929. J. H. Suggett was unanimously re-elected president; L. G. Snow was elected vice-president, and Blaine Hutton secretary. Mrs. R. C. Miles, Mrs. M. C. D. Slaughter, Frank Irvine, K. Sweetman and R. E. Chowen were chosen directors and will also act as a social committee. William Surratt was appointed delegate to the Convention. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Hutton and his mother for their entertainment of the Local in their home. After the meeting adjourned, the usual lunch of abundance of toothsome sandwiches, cake and coffee, was served."

CARBON OYSTER SUPPER

"A large crowd sat down to the oyster supper, staged in the Farmers' Exchange hall last Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Carbon U.F.A. The U.F.W.A. had charge of the supper arrangements. After the supper the chairman called on one of the speakers of the evening, A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., to address the people. Mr. Claypool's subject was mainly on the grading of livestock for food consumption, his point being that all stock should be graded by a government inspector when it is butchered, so that the consumer, when he buys meat, will be able to see the government grade stamp marked on the carcass of the animal, and he will accordingly pay the market price for that grade and no more.

"The principal speaker of the evening, E. J. Garland, M.P., was then called upon. Mr. Garland opened his address with the coal question, bringing out the facts from the time that the question was launched, and then outlined the working of the U.F.A., bringing his remarks to a close with the statement that if the U.F.A. should cease the country would go back to where it was twenty-five years ago, when the farmer was paid whatever price he could get for his grain and at that time he had no comeback.

"A most successful meeting was then brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem."—*Carbon Chronicle*.

"Respect for the prejudices of others is . . . a thing which should be taught early as a part of common courtesy. It is a form of courtesy which conventional people hardly ever practice, but it is none the less important on that account."—Hon. Bertrand Russell.

URGED TO SECURE SEED OATS

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is advising the farmers throughout the Province to make provision for the securing of their supply of seed oats for their 1929 crop. Supplies of oats suitable for seed will have to be shipped in on account of the effects of frost in a number of districts causing a reduction in the germinating quality of a great many of the oats threshed. Elevator Companies have offered to assist in the distribution of good seed and farmers should get in touch with their local elevator agents at the earliest possible moment and thus avoid the possibility of a scarcity occurring during the seeding season.

Meetings in Athabasca

"During the last week in November and the first week in December" states a report from J. P. Evans, of Athabasca, "the district was favored by hearing Donald McLachlan and Mrs. A. H. Warr, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors, in a series of meetings discuss the work of the organization, what has been done and what is yet to be done. Meetings were arranged at Plamondonville, Grouin, Grassland, Sarrair, Donatville, Toles, Sawdy, Baptiste Lake and Grosmont and at each meeting was a very enthusiastic and interested audience. New Locals were formed and old ones revived and stimulated to new interest. On December 6th delegates from a number of Locals met at Athabasca to discuss the forming of a Provincial Constituency Association. Mr. McLachlan outlined the activities and need for such an organization and Mr. Hugo Carlson, acting chairman, with a committee, was instructed to prepare a constitution and call another meeting early in January to complete the organization."

Appeal to Members of Association in the Athabasca Riding

Constituency Asks Donations to Clear Off Election Obligation

To all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and Pool members in the Athabasca Federal Constituency:

Dear Sir or Madam:

I beg to bring the following very important matter to your notice and through you to the members of your Locals.

During the election campaigns of 1925 and 1926, the organization incurred heavy obligations brought about by the conduct of the election of 1925 and the closely following election of 1926.

We believe that it is absolutely essential to our future as farmers and farm women that our economic well being be protected in the Parliament of Canada, and nothing be allowed to interfere with the great Co-operative Movement of our organization. This we believe can only be done by having our own representative at Ottawa.

To provide the funds to fight the election mentioned above, one of our members paid out of his own pocket over \$500, and although a number of appeals

have been made we shall lack nearly the full amount of this loan.

This debt is a debt of honor owed by the farmers and farm women of this constituency to this gentleman, and I am sure if the facts are properly presented to the members of our organization an immediate result will follow.

I beg, therefore, to appeal to you to do your utmost to bring the facts to the notice of your members and ask them to give what they feel able to give to help pay this obligation.

I quite realize the condition of farmers following the poor crop of this year, but perhaps some special effort could be made to raise this money. If each member paid one dollar the obligation would be paid in full. I mention this sum as a basis for your consideration.

Trusting you will give this request every consideration as I know the matter is urgent, and hoping to hear from you at an early date,

Yours fraternally,

CARL J. STIMPFLE,

Sec.-Treas.

Egremont, Alta.

Clyde Annual Banquet

The annual banquet of the Clyde U.F.A. was held in the Clyde Hotel on December 14th, and was the most successful of many such that had been held in years past. The dining room was taxed to capacity and many were unable to attend because of the limited accommodation. Some eighty-five sat down to a very sumptuous dinner provided by mine host, Mr. Severson. J. E. Green, past president of the Local, presided, and after full justice had been done to all the good things provided, called upon Mr. Sander-son, the principal of the Clyde School, who gave an excellent address on "Canadian Authors", A. R. Brown, who struck a high note in his fine address on "The Ideals of the U.F.A." and H. E. Nickols, who appropriately spoke of "The Community." Then the speaker of the evening, Mr. Scholefield, the vice-president of the U.F.A., who had come direct from Calgary to attend, gave a splendid address on the past accomplishments of the U.F.A. and the necessity of maintaining a live organization to meet the problems of the future.

Entertainment was provided by Mrs. Garrison and Mr. McCulloch, of Westlock and Mrs. Wagg and Mr. Fricker, of Clyde, who sang solos which were heartily applauded. The gathering did not disperse till one a.m. and was voted by one and all a great success.

The annual banquet has now become an established institution and no better way can be found to have all residents of the district meet together in a social way. It not only serves to develop a fine community spirit, but it gives an opportunity to the members of the organization to remove misconceptions and misunderstandings that exist of what the U.F.A. is trying to accomplish.

Favor Public Ownership of Power Resources

A resolution asking that the Alberta Government take action to develop Alberta's power resources under Provincial control as to generation and distribution was adopted at the annual convention of the Strathmore-Namaka U.F.A. District Association, held in the Memorial Hall, Strathmore, in Dec-

(Continued on page 38)

WEED INSPECTORS COURSE

W. J. Stephen, Field Crops Commissioner, announces that the Department of Agriculture will hold a Diploma Course for weed inspectors at the University of Alberta from February 25th to March 1st. Instruction in the interpretation of The Noxious Weeds Act, the identification of weeds and on subjects having direct bearing on weed control will be given. A diploma will be given by the Minister of Agriculture to those candidates who pass the examinations satisfactorily and this qualifies them as weed inspectors and entitles them to recognition by those districts needing an inspector's services. Applications should reach Mr. Stephen's office before February 22nd for attendance at this course.

U.F.A. Membership

(Contributed)

Seeing a lot of discussion in your paper, as to why the U.F.A. has lost a not of members, may I give one big reason, viz.: To keep members of any organization together, and so preserve the organization itself, it is vitally necessary for that body to meet often.

To secure that end it is important that the program, or syllabus, of the meetings or entertainment or social side be made interesting, pleasing and instructive also, and in this respect it is also necessary that all friction between members be avoided.

The greatest loss to the U.F.A. is in lapsed Locals, mostly due to local jealousy between members, outside differences being brought into the meetings, and one member opposing another, not on the merits of business proposed, but simply because he has no use for the proposer.

Before very long the members are split into two cliques, or maybe three, two vehement and noisy, the third bunch, disgusted and quiet.

"Lack of Interest"

The latter bunch eventually quit going to meetings, etc., and drop out and the rest, after wrangling their jaws nearly off, decide to close up the Local, reason given being "Lack of Interest."

That is not the reason at all, but excess of local jealousies, with failure to conduct the meetings properly, viz., poor chairmanship. Jim in the chair dare not call Peter to order because he is under obligations to him, or he wants to be later on, and so favoritism is bred.

You ask, "granting that this is so, what is the remedy," and I immediately answer, "Roads."

The smaller the community the greater the gossip, scandal, and local jealousies, and to mellow that down you have got to enlarge your district, intermingle with outsiders who do not care a darn for your local color.

This brings us to the crux of the whole question: "What kind of Roads?" Is it the \$6000 a mile gravelled highway for tourists? NO. Is it the 66 ft. dirt road to be found outside all towns and villages? No, it is the 15 to 20 ft. trail or road to connect every community in the Province.

Make a road or trail so every outlying community can get out, and attend U.F.A. Locals, and hold the balance of power between the local bunch of sore heads.

This brings up another point.

Every Member Should Count

On the boundaries of a good many municipalities there are communities who have to travel through the next municipa-

lity to the railroad, elevator, stores, etc. This latter municipality has no settlers on that road, and so will do no work on it, the Government will not, and the first municipality mentioned cannot help their own settlers, yet these people are taxed to help build roads for everyone else. Can you wonder that they decry the U.F.A. as being a bunch of selfish opportunists and refuse to join the organization? and if every "Kernel counts in the Wheat Pool," so every member should count in the U.F.A., but while you have these weak, dissatisfied outsiders, your chain is very uncertain indeed.

In every big business organization they have a department to handle all trouble and eliminate all friction. Friction is costly, as any engineer will tell you, but does the U.F.A. go out of its way to put oil on a hot bearing, in the shape of an outlying district?

START NEW YEAR RIGHT

At the annual meeting of Carbon U.F.A. Local, writes F. Barker, secretary, "ways and means of bringing our Local back to its old strength were discussed, and it was decided to put on a real membership drive immediately. To start the New Year right, five of our old members decided to take out Life Membership: Messrs. G. W. Shell, D. L. Halstead, Alex Shaw, James Gordon and L. L. Kinny. R. S. Shaw was elected president."

CALGARY U.F.A. OFFICERS

At the last meeting of the Calgary U.F.A. Local, resolutions for the Annual Convention were discussed, and officers elected for the year as follows: President, E. R. Briggs (re-elected); vice-president, N. P. Davisson; directors, T. Jackson, J. E. Gustus, R. N. Mangles, Guy W. Johnson and W. N. Smith. Guy W. Johnson was elected delegate to the Annual Convention, and W. N. Smith alternate delegate.

AT PARTRIDGE HILL

A lively debate was staged at Partridge Hill on Friday afternoon, December 28th, between a team from the Tofield Local and one from the Partridge Hill Local. Subject: "Resolved that the tractor is a more satisfactory source of farm power than the horse, in Alberta." The decision was given to the negative, which was supported by the visiting team.

J. P. Watson, the Pool field service man for the district, was present and gave an interesting talk on Pool matters.

East Edmonton and Sturgeon Annual Convention

The East Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Constituency Association held their Annual Convention in Edmonton, December 18th, commencing at 11 a.m. The officers elected for 1929 were: President, Chas. Burnell; 1st Vice-president, Mrs. Bailey; 2nd Vice-president, Glen Storie; directors: Mrs. Appleby, R. Bailey, F. C. Clare, E. W. Corbett, J. B. McEwen, C. Potter, Mrs. H. Runnalls, A. L. Godbout, Mrs. G. Speer, Rice Sheppard, T. Weeks, Mrs. Joachim and F. C. Clare, Secretary.

At 3 p.m. of the same day the Annual meeting of the Sturgeon U. F. A. and U.F.W.A. Political Association was held and the following officers elected for 1929: President, Chas. Burnell; 1st Vice-presi-

dent, R. Bailey; 2nd Vice-president, Mrs. H. Runnalls; directors: W. J. Purrell, F. C. Clare, E. W. Corbett, Mrs. E. W. Corbett, J. R. Crozier, R. Goddard, Harold King, Mrs. Lindsay, Hugh MacKenzie, R. McAllister, J. O'Brien S. A. Petrie, C. Potter, A. Rafn, Elmer Rogers, Glen Storie, Mrs. Warr, D. C. Nest, H. B. Watson, T. Weeks, C. Villeneuve and F. C. Clare, Secretary. S. A. Carson, M.L.A., was present and gave an interesting address and a vote of confidence in him was passed.

At the joint meeting of these two Associations resolutions dealing with the following matters were passed:

Consideration of a Compulsory Hali Insurance. Opposition to the Mixing of Wheat. Sons of Pioneers to have the same privileges as immigrants from overseas. Old Age Pensions for 1929. One Vote for One Man—Voters having personal votes in municipal elections not to vote on behalf of a company as well. The printing of ballots in municipal elections to be printed in one colored ink.

In the absence of the secretary at the convention Alderman Rice Sheppard was appointed to act on his behalf.

FRANCIS C. CLARE,
North Edmonton. Secretary.

Late U.F.W.A. News

SUCCESSFUL SALE OF WORK

"We held a very successful sale of work and dance on November 16th," writes Mrs. W. H. Shield, secretary of Rathwell U.F.W.A. Local, "and have our delegate all ready to attend the Convention."

ENERGETIC U.F.W.A. LOCAL

At the last meeting of Energetic U.F.W.A. Local (at Milk River), Mrs. W. M. Madge was elected delegate to the Convention, with Mrs. E. Collins as alternate. Plans were made to serve supper at a dance, and to hold a card party for members and their husbands, states Mrs. M. Hummel, secretary.

SEND THIRD ORDER

Mrs. Jessie Hadlington, secretary of Wilson U.F.W.A. Local, has just sent in the third order from that Local for Cook Books. Mrs. Gordon Clark, secretary of Namao U.F.W.A. Local, in sending in a repeat order, writes: "Our Local is certainly very pleased with the Books."

COOK BOOK SALES EASY

In ordering a further supply of U.F.W.A. Cook Books, Mrs. R. E. Stanley, secretary of Landonville U.F.W.A. Local, writes: "This will make 24 books we have ordered, and certainly we have no difficulty in selling them. In fact almost everyone I meet asks me if I have any more, and wants to buy one or two."

SICK PAY FOR TEACHERS

A resolution regarding sick pay for teachers formed the basis for a very interesting discussion at a recent meeting of Devonia Lake U.F.W.A. Local, states a report from the secretary, Mrs. Warmington. At this meeting the resolutions for the Annual Convention were debated and the delegate received the opinion of the Local.

AT CAYLEY U.F.W.A.

As a result of a dance held late in December, Cayley U.F.W.A. raised \$45,

which was donated to the Red Cross. Due to sickness and other causes, the Local held only eight meetings, says the secretary, Mrs. B. G. Widdup, "but taking everything together, we have had a profitable and successful year. We had Mrs. Nellie McClung in March, and Mrs. Kiser at another meeting. We held a baby clinic, and the nurse of the Health Department spoke to us on 'School Diet.' We donated \$50 to the Woods Home." Officers for 1929 are: Mrs. C. Beagle, president; Mrs. G. McVicar, vice-president; Mrs. B. G. Widdup, secretary.

PROGRAM FOR 1929

A program for 1929 was adopted at the annual meeting of Hillside U.F.W.A. Local. The matter of securing a first aid kit for the school was discussed, and a name, "The End of the Road," was chosen for the continued story which has been written by members. The manuscript of the tale was later auctioned off, at the men's meeting, and brought \$5. Officers for the year are: Mrs. Harvey president; Mrs. T. H. Howes, vice-president; Mrs. H. Marr, secretary.

With reference to the program, Mrs. Marr writes: "Music will be added later, according to the instruments and talent available at the place and time of meeting. Every member's name appears on the program at least once. They all helped last year." The program includes a roll call for each meeting, on a variety of interesting topics; discussion of the subjects of the monthly U.F.W.A. bulletins, each in charge of one member; and special papers and addresses on Joys of Farm Life; Hatching and Rearing of Chicks; Why We Should Have Hobbies; Woman and the Future; Child Problem; Garden Pests; First Aid (by Dr. Simpson); Our Provincial Officers; Marriage Customs of Other Times and Places; A Famous Canadian Woman; Interesting People; Good Books."

LATE CORRESPONDENCE

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP A FAILURE?

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I must confess that I am amazed to read in your issue of 2nd inst. an article headed as above by C. J. Yorath, M.I.C.E. When a cat is playing with MICE she tries to fool them into the belief that all is safe by playing with them. It seems to me that the same principle is being applied by Mr. Yorath in the effort he is now making on the platform and through the press to fool the people.

Glasgow's Fine Example

I have before me as I write this a compendium of information on what Americans call Public Utilities, issued by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow, Scotland, on the evolution of its Public Utilities and Enterprises. The effort of Glasgow is known throughout the world today as the finest example of Public Ownership in existence. Water, gas for all purposes, electricity for all purposes, street railways, underground railways, public parks, public washhouses and swimming baths, workmen's dwellings, meat markets, public abattoirs, river ferry service and the making of the great River Clyde itself, has been and is being done by the citizens of Glasgow. The world's greatest shipbuilding yards are supplied with electrical power from the city plants. As to inefficiency of handling, Mr. W. W. Lackie has been President of the Institute of British Electrical Engi-

neers, and perhaps I might suggest that he ought to know his job.

Water, gas and electricity are supplied by the City of Glasgow to probably three millions of people at minimum cost, with the maximum of efficiency.

Needs Leisure for Study

If "Canadian Utilities" are anxious to get the best out of Mr. Yorath, they ought to give him a holiday to further study the subject on which he writes, posing as an authority, but evidently lacking in knowledge of what has been achieved in the realm of Public Ownership. If Mr. Yorath would care to peruse this volume of Municipal Glasgow of 356 pages, I will be delighted to pass it on through you, Mr. Editor.

As one of the U.F.A., I know exactly how our organization feel about it, and am proud indeed to think that when the time to take action arrives we will be pretty solid for Public Ownership. We are not timorous on the issue. It has been done elsewhere and we can also do it.

H. MACKENZIE.

R.R.1, Sedgewick.

(Other Correspondence on page 13.)

Wheat Kernels Banquet

(By a Guest)

Perhaps no other event of the year reveals to the interested onlooker quite so clearly the strength of the spirit of camaraderie among the members of the Alberta Wheat Pool staff, and of their sense of responsibility, as the Annual Banquet of the "Wheat Kernels." It reveals also the very clear understanding of the ideals of the Pool movement, and the loyalty to the forty thousand farmers whom they serve, which are to be found among the staff. Particularly were these qualities evident at the Banquet held in the dining room at the Hudson's Bay Company, on January 7th.

The retiring president, N. P. Davisson, was toastmaster. Toasts of the evening were briefly but most happily spoken to by those called upon, the first being "Our Board of Directors" by E. R. Briggs, responded to by J. Jesse Strang. "The Management" was proposed by Robert Lawrence and responded to by R. D. Purdy and T. E. Oliver; other toasts being "The Ladies," proposed by Albert Long and responded to by Miss Lillian Clarke; "The Old Executive," proposed by W. J. Fisher and responded to by J. B. Lawrie, and "The New Executive," proposed by George Wilson and responded to by P. W. H. Higgs. Reference was made by the speakers to the very close association which had grown up between the general and Pool elevator staffs.

A most enjoyable musical program was contributed to by P. P. C. Haigh, Mrs. Hazel Fisher, while Max Bishop gave a number of his inimitable monologues. At the close of the banquet P. W. H. Higgs, the new president, took charge of a short business meeting, after which a dancing programme continued until midnight.

WHEAT KERNELS' OFFICERS

Officers for 1929 are: President, P. W. H. Higgs; secretary, Miss Peggy O'Neil; treasurer, W. Shearer; executive, A. W. Rae, G. H. Johnston, Miss T. French, R. W. Valentine, J. O. Wood, C. C. McKinnon, J. I. Wright, A. A. Dickson, R. McWilliams, P. Thompson.

HYDRO'S MARVELLOUS SUCCESS

(Toronto Star)

The increase of eight million dollars in the reserves of the Hydro system, municipal and Provincial, during the year 1928, draws attention once more to the marvellous progress of Ontario's publicly-owned power system since its inception twenty years ago.

In 1910 the Hydro began to supply power to twelve municipalities. It obtained the power by purchase from the Ontario Power Company, and built, at a cost of \$3,600,000, its own transmission system to carry the power from Niagara Falls. The Hydro contracted to take a maximum quantity of 100,000 horsepower. In those days the practicability of carrying power eighty miles and selling it on a profitable basis had not been established in the public mind. Sir James Whitney, then premier, was fearful that the venture would ruin Ontario.

But the number of municipalities desirous of entering the Hydro partnership grew rapidly and so did the consumption of power. The increase in the number of municipal partners may be shown thus:

1910.....	12 municipalities
1915.....	130 municipalities
1920.....	263 municipalities
1925.....	436 municipalities
1928.....	558 municipalities

In a large Province like Ontario many municipalities are remote or not within easy reach of waterpowers. Yet more than half of the organized municipalities of the Province are now in the Hydro partnership. The number of Hydro partners, as compared with the number of municipalities in Ontario, is as follows:

	In Hydro Partnership	Total in Ontario
Cities.....	25	25
Towns.....	84	147
*Villages....	216	152
Townships...	233	563
Total....	558	887

*The Hydro figure includes police villages.

The first distribution of power by the Hydro was of less than 1,000 horsepower. In 1914 the load had increased to 77,000 horsepower. By the end of 1925 it had reached 550,000 horsepower. Today the Hydro is disposing of 1,000,000 horsepower, the equivalent of ten or twelve million tons of coal, and is the owner of the largest single generating plant in the world. It has made contracts which bring the quantity of power it will have at its disposal up to 1,400,000 horsepower.

A grand total of 300 million dollars has been invested in this great public ownership scheme. The combined annual revenues of the municipal and Provincial Hydro systems reach 48 million dollars. As the result of a conservative financial policy, particularly in recent years, the Hydro reserves, for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and insurance purposes, amount to \$73,000,000. Power is being supplied at cost, the cost figure including an item that will ultimately give the consumers the ownership of the generation and transmission plant.

The power rates within the Hydro system, although they will give the municipalities title to the property, are remarkably low and a source of amazement to persons all over the North American continent who happen to see them. The rates paid by the average customer are much lower than those prevailing elsewhere. They have saved the consumers scores of millions of dollars as against steam-electric rates or rates previously prevailing. When the original capital cost has been paid off rates may go lower still.

Robert Burns --- Poet of Humanity

By ROBERT INGRAM

Another cycle of time has run its course and we are within a few days of the anniversary of the poet of humanity's birthday, whose invaluable legacy of poetic gems of unequalled beauty and tender sentiment are more and more appreciated as the flight of time marks successive stages in the world's history.

One is often forced to wonder what his accomplishments would have been if Providence had spared him to more mature years. Yet in spite of the fact that he died a comparatively young man, Burns still holds the field as the world's greatest song maker. He has penetrated the heart of mankind the whole world over with his passionate voice of love, with the tenderness of wedded bliss, and with his appeal for liberty and fraternity the world over.

Marked Man in Fight for Freedom

It is difficult to write anything about the poet's life without referring to the period in which he lived. From Johnston's "History of the Working Classes in Scotland" we find that Burns was one of the marked men in that great fight for freedom which took place at that time, and came pretty near sharing the fate of Thomas Muir, the Edinburgh lawyer who was sentenced to 14 years transportation for his part in the fight. Burns at this time was an exciseman, and therefore a government employe. He was plainly told by his superiors that his actions and writings were carefully watched by the Government and some of his correspondence was seized in the mail. For the sake of his family he promised to keep his mouth shut. It was about this time that he scrawled with a diamond upon a pane of glass in the Globe Tavern in Dumfries,

"The Creed of Poverty"

"In Politics if thou would'st mix
And mean thy fortune be,
Bear this in mind, be deaf and blind,
Let great folk hear and see."

In spite of all this, however, Scotland had in Burns one of her greatest patriots. His was a noble patriotism. He would have none of the ancient shibboleth, "My country right or wrong." Consequently, if the rulers of the country in his day did anything which did not seem to him to conform to his idea of liberty, he was the first to tell them just what he thought about it, always to his own disadvantage. His desire, however, was to do something for his country, something which would increase the knowledge and uplift the culture of the people of his native land. Writing to the Guid Wife of Wauchope House, he says:

"E'en then, a wish, (I mind its power)
A wish that to my latest hour
Shall strongly heave my breast,
That I for poor auld Scotland's sake
Some useful plan or book could make,
Or sing a song at least."

Burns' Idea of Patriotism

To put it briefly, Burns' idea of patriotism was: What can I give to my country, NOT what can I get from my country. It is hardly to the credit of the Scotsmen of the period that such a genius should

This fine tribute to the sweetest of Scotia's singers—a patriot whose vision was international—was received recently from one of our readers, Mr. Robert Ingram of Mirror.

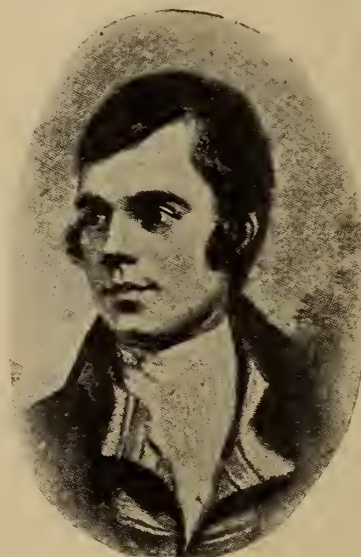
have been dogged by frightful poverty from the cradle to the grave. No wonder he had contemptuous scorn for wealth and privilege. The following lines in his "Epistle to Davie, a Brother Poet" depicts an attitude of mind ever present with Burns:

"It's hardly in a body's pow'r
To keep, at times, from being sour,
To see how things are shar'd;
How best o' chieles are whiles in want
Whilst coofs on countless thousands
rant,
An ken na how to wair't."

Had he lived in Canada at the present time there can be little doubt where Robert Burns would have stood with regard to the efforts of the Canadian farmers in the marketing of their produce through the Pools.

In his Dedication to the Noblemen of the Caledonian Hunt he shows his independence of spirit. In part he says: "The poetic genius of my country found me at the plow, and threw her inspiring mantle over me. She bade me sing the loves, the joys, the rural scenes and rural pleasures of my natal soil in my native

NATIONAL BARD OF SCOTLAND



Robert Burns

Born, January 25th, 1759
Died, July 21st, 1796

tongue. I tuned my wild artless notes as she inspired."

He says in another part of the same dedication: "I do not approach you, my Lords, in the usual style of dedications to thank you for past favors. Nor do I present this address with the soul of a servile author looking for a continuation of those favors; I was bred to the plow and am independent," etc., etc.

The Immortal Songs

There is no part of Burns' life work more assured of permanency and immortality than his songs. Powerful and passionate are the streams which flow from his heart and brain. Look at the soul-stirring heartbreaking verses in "To Mary in Heaven":

"Thou lingering star with less'ning ray
That lov'st to greet the early morn!
Again thou usher'st in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn."

Again in Afton Water:

"Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy
thy green braes.
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy
praise;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring
stream—
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not
her dream."

To an enormous number of people, more than one likes to think, Robert Burns was just a Scottish plowman, who was very fond of running after women, drinking whiskey, and who wrote rhymes in his spare time. But as time goes on all the stupidities, absurdities, and vulgarities which have surrounded the name of Scotland's greatest son, will fade into oblivion and Robert Burns will only be remembered by the coming generation for the glorious and bountiful harvest of song which it is their good fortune to reap. And as a result mankind will draw closer to each other, the bonds of love and brotherhood will be more firmly cemented and the day will be brought nearer when the Poet's life-long aspiration and ideal will be fully realised.

"Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
May beat the gree and a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

-----o-----
"What is the most important single fact about American civilization? The answer is: economic inequality. There has been inequality in other times and places; the poor have been equally poor, but never in history have the rich been so rich, or so secure in their riches, never have they built so elaborate a machine for flaunting their riches before the eyes of the poor. In this statement we put our finger upon the solar plexus of America: the land of a million rich engaged in devising new ways of exhibiting wealth, of a hundred and twenty million poor, engaged in marveling at the achievements of the wealth exhibitors."—Upton Sinclair.

Is Proportional Representation Suitable for All Elections in Provincial Constituencies?

By WALTER J. MILLARD and GEORGE H. HALLETT, Jr., Secretaries of the Proportional Representation League

The U.F.A. has favored the general principle of proportional representation and has put into operation throughout the Province the form of ballot paper and method of marking it which is used in proportional elections. It is only in the constituencies of Edmonton and Calgary, however, in which the proportional principle is applied to the counting. All other constituencies now elect but one member; hence the principle of representation to different elements cannot apply.

Because the idea of equity, even if it aids their political enemies, seems to permeate the membership of the U.F.A., the last Convention of the organization urged by resolution that the principle of "P.R." be followed in the next redistribution of Provincial seats. But both the resolution and the report of the Government upon it alluded to the difficulties of applying the principle to large areas with sparse population such as exist in the Province.

Not Insurmountable

That this is a problem of some weight cannot be gainsaid, but the experience of other parts of the British Dominions shows that it is not insurmountable. While P. R. was in use for the election of the Assembly of New South Wales, there was one electoral district, Sturt, electing three members, which had an area greater than that of the entire United Kingdom, or in excess of 121,000 square miles. Some ballots had to be brought over five hundred miles with inadequate means of transportation. This produced the result that it was two weeks before the returning officer of Sturt was able to announce the completion of the count, but since the members did not take their seats until about six weeks after that, no legal problem was created. The same district was kept for the P. R. elections of 1920, 1922 and 1925.

Another case of a P. R. election over a large area was the election of 19 members of the Irish Free State Senate in 1925, when the entire country was polled as one district. In this case the area could just as well have been divided into three parts, but no practical difficulties of moment were encountered, either by the voters or the candidates. Some of the candidates were elected because they were already favorably known to certain elements throughout the country. Others were elected who were not generally known and who made no country-wide campaign, receiving their quotas almost entirely from their own sections. The relatively impecunious Labor Party fared very well and expressed satisfaction with the result. It was not necessary for the various Labor candidates each to travel over the country—they advertised each other.

In Five Member Constituencies

Five candidates of a party working in harmony can obviously cover a five-member district just as easily as the same five could cover the same area if it were cut up into five districts. And as for the unattached independent, he generally has so much better chance of securing election in a district where provision is made for the representation of minorities that he is likely to welcome the increase in area which makes such representation possible.

Objection is frequently made that the elected member has more to do in caring for the needs of his constituents in an

We publish the article on this page at the request of the Proportional Representation League, 505 Social Service Building, Philadelphia, who have expressed a desire by this means to make clear the views of their officers on the applicability of P. R. in Alberta. The authors are Secretaries of the League. Mr. Millard visited Alberta about a year ago, in behalf of the League and Mr. Hallett some time previously.

area large enough to elect several members and that the constituents in such an area may not know which member to go to with their needs. So far as the members are concerned, there are just as many of them to divide the work among as if there were different districts. In a district electing, say, three U.F.A. members, one Conservative and one Liberal, the Conservative and Liberal can watch over the interests of their own party members—which they can do with far less embarrassment than if they were supposed to represent U.F.A. voters too in single-member districts—and the U.F.A. members can divide the U.F.A. voters among them—geographically or in whatever other way proves most convenient.

Such a division of work, if it proved necessary or desirable, would as soon as it were made known remove any doubts a voter might have as to which member he should go to with his difficulties. And in any case the voters generally would be in a far better position than at present, for nearly all of them would be able to turn to members of their own parties from their own districts. At the last election there were no U.F.A. or Labor members elected from Athabasca, Bow Valley, Grouard, Medicine Hat or St. Albert. U.F.A. voters in those districts have to rely on members of other parties or of other districts for any representation they secure in the Legislature, whereas all of them would have secured direct representation by members of their own party and district if the elections had been held by P. R.

Why should not all voters be directly represented when it is so easily possible? In the most sparsely settled areas it would not be necessary to create districts larger than those already in use for Federal elections. And in the more populous areas there would be no trouble at all.

But in any case there is no particular point in holding up the application of the principle where the population is relatively dense because an area like the Athabasca district is so sparsely settled. If one, two, three, or even more of the present districts remained as single-member ones because of lack of population, the others could be made multi-membered and a general result secured which would be nearly proportional.

Method of "Fixed Quota"

In fact there is an easy way of applying P. R. without altering the present boundaries of the very large districts. It would be to elect the Legislature by the method of "the fixed quota," which is a feature of the election law for the German Reichstag. Under this plan election areas are set up but the number

of members is not fixed. Instead of that the number of voters who suffice to elect a candidate is fixed. Therefore the larger the number of voters in an area, the larger the number of members elected from the area. Because of the importance of agriculture to Alberta it might be advisable to set up a smaller fixed quota for the rural constituencies, let us say 3,000 votes, and a larger one for the Edmonton and Calgary districts, say 4,000 votes. There could be a provision that each district should elect at least one member, even if the full quota were not polled.

Such a system would put all the members of the Legislature on an equal footing. Voting would tend to be stimulated since the number elected from a district would depend on the votes polled. A re-apportionment would hardly ever be necessary, for each election would act in a sense as a re-apportionment. As the sparsely settled districts grew, they would elect several members each like the rest.

Would Lessen U.F.A. Majority

Whether the fixed quota or the fixed membership of the House be taken as the basis of the application of P. R., there is one effect the system would produce which must be faced; it is that the U.F.A. majority would for the time being be materially lessened. If each group had received seats on the basis of first choice votes cast for its candidates in 1926 in the rural constituencies, the U.F.A. would have received 25 instead of 42, the Liberals 13 instead of 5, the Conservatives 10 instead of 0, and Labor 2 instead of 3. (The term "rural" is applied here for simplicity to all constituencies apart from the cities of Calgary and Edmonton, which elect five members each. Some of the seats have a large urban vote—Lethbridge, for instance, while Medicine Hat is almost entirely urban.—*Editor.*) In fact it may happen that under P. R. no group may have a majority in a particular Assembly, the U.F.A. being the largest of several groups and being in a position to take the initiative in legislative matters, but being forced to rely on representatives of one or more other groups to put each particular proposal into effect. Leaders of the U.F.A. have frequently pointed out that just such a situation in the Federal Parliament recently resulted in more legislation for the general good than could ever have been expected if one party had had a clear majority of its own. There are numerous parallels from other countries. If the situation arose in Alberta, it would certainly not be an unmixed evil, for it would give the U.F.A. the opportunity of demonstrating a new technique in group government designed for the benefit of all.

In the long run there can be little doubt that the general introduction of P. R. by the U.F.A. would redound to the organization's advantage. It would give the voters of the Province who are not yet convinced of the U.F.A.'s high motives a convincing demonstration that, whatever they might think of particular planks in its program, it is anxious to be fair even at the expense of its own political advantage. Such a demonstration would immediately break down much resistance and increase the spirit of friendly co-operation between all elements of the population which the U.F.A. desires.

The Use of Electricity in Power Farming

The Electrically Driven Plow Not a Utopian Prospect—Some Methods Followed in Europe—Why Public Ownership?



By AN
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

In this article the writer proposes to deal more extensively with the practicability of electric energy for use in operating farm machinery, with the aid of a few illustrations showing some of the methods used in Europe.

Your contributor is familiar with Alberta farming conditions from practical experience, and has no hesitation in saying that, given power at cost, the prospect of performing the heavier farming operations by electricity in Alberta, as well as the lighter, is by no means utopian. The prospect of obtaining such machines as the combine and swather might have appeared utopian to the average grain grower only a few years ago. The possibility of farming by electricity is no more an impractical dream than that was. And remember, the only way to be assured of power at cost is to develop a Provincially-owned system, which should be under efficient Commission management.

The system of hauling plows with steam winding engines and wire ropes has long been used in Great Britain. In fact, this system of plowing is well over forty years old, and the use of electricity there has largely been to replace the steam units with electric units for this purpose, and therefore, only the electric feature is really new. Some of the methods used are illustrated in the accompanying diagrams. In other parts of Europe, particularly Germany and Sweden, the tractor type of plow is becoming more popular.

A Tractor Plow

The illustrations in Fig. "A" herewith is of a tractor plow designed by N. Frossblad, of Sweden, and is in design very similar to the gasoline tractor. The plows are either carried on the frame of the tractor or can be attached behind. The main driving motor is a twenty-four horse power three-phase type, and the controller oil switch and over-load equipment are all mounted on the tractor. An additional small motor operates the cable

drum through a friction drive. This motor is provided with a special control. When the tractor moves away from the source of supply, the cable is drawn out against the friction drive; when the tractor returns the cable is slackened, this causes the motor to come into action and winds up the cable to a predetermined tension. This operation is automatic, owing to the special control.

The cable is kept clear of the tractor for a distance of forty feet, and a derrick about fifteen feet high (as shown in the accompanying diagrams) is fitted on the tractor and carries on the top a pulley fixed to an arm which can turn about the derrick. This pulley receives the cable, and the second pulley guides it onto the drum. Between these pulleys two more pulleys with vertical spindles are placed and the cable passes between them. This arrangement of spindles avoids any trouble or damage to the cable as long as the tractor turns in the same direction at the head-lands.

Most of this information is taken from a report of the observations of Mr. R. Boralse Mathews, on the present farming crisis in Great Britain, and was read before the institution of Electrical Engineers.

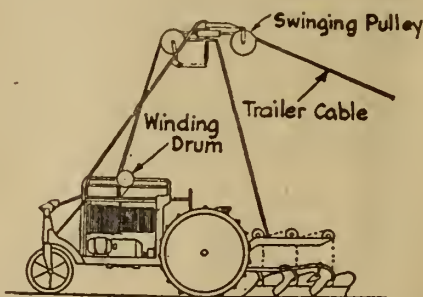


Fig. "A"—Electric tractor plow (note overhead system of pulleys to prevent cable from twisting.)

Of the five methods of plowing by electricity which are shown in the illustrations, the method indicated in Figure "A" is undoubtedly most applicable to conditions in Western Canada. The other four methods shown at the foot of this page might prove of less practical value in this country, but are of interest as examples of European methods. They require no tractor, and might prove in some cases the most inexpensive of all power farming methods.

Can Travel Freely

On the other hand, the tractor plow needs no elaborate arrangement of haulage sets, anchored wagons and pulleys. The plow can travel freely, the insulated cable trailing behind as previously indicated, and as explained in the article by the present writer in *The U.F.A.* of December 1st, all that would be required on say a section of land would be two or three miles of secondary transmission line, from which the supply of power could be conveyed by the trailer cable.

While the methods of plowing illustrated in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be much less costly for small scale farmers, they are also less flexible than the tractor plan. In wet years, however, they might be superior to any other method of plowing. In all these cases what are known as wire-rope haulage plows are used.

Method Shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, a portable electric motor haulage is placed at each end of the field, and each of the haulages has a steel rope drum (generally placed on its side under the chassis) driven by counter shafting from the electric motor. The steel rope is wound and unwound over a rope sheath and connects one winder to the other. It is wound to and fro in such a manner that it unwinds from one winch and is wound up on the other, and vice versa. The average speed of the steel cable is 1.66 yards per second, though it is possible to reduce the speed to 1.1

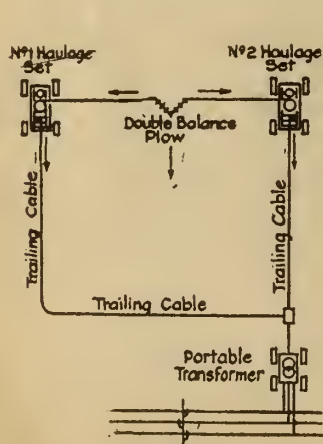


Fig. 1

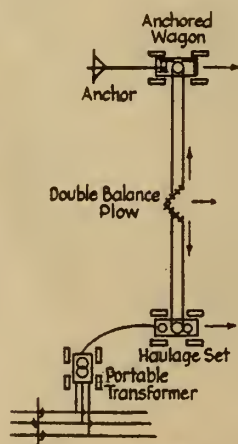


Fig. 2

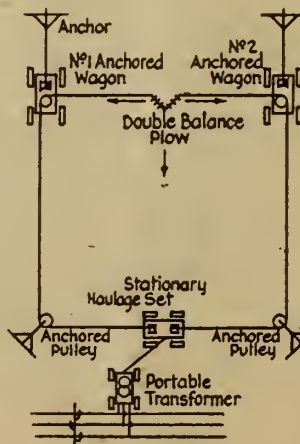


Fig. 3

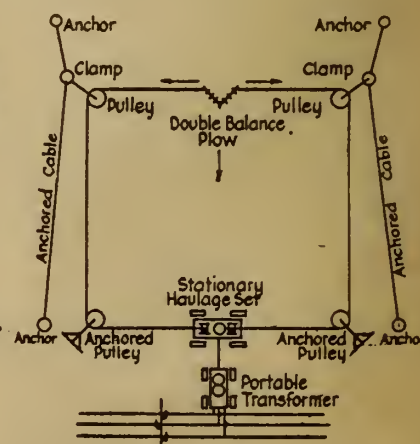


Fig. 4

Fig. 1.—Double-rope system, with two single-drum winders, one progressing up each side of field. Fig. 2.—Modified double-rope system, with one progressing double-drum winder and a progressing anchor carriage at the other side of the field. Fig. 3.—Round-about or anchor pulley-rope system, with one stationary double-drum winder and anchorages at the corners of the field, two holding fixed pulleys and two holding progressing pulley wagons. Fig. 4.—Simplified round-about system.

yards per second. Under normal conditions the distance between the two haulages is about 300 to 400 yards. With this equipment it is possible to plow 35 acres with a furrow depth of 9½ inches to 12 inches, per day.

Method Shown in Fig. 2

Fig. 2 illustrates plowing with one haulage set—a single drum winder system which is intended to reduce the costs of the double-winder system. It differs from the double winding system, merely in the fact that an anchor wagon with wide cutting flanges on the wheels takes the place of the second winding wagon. The apparatus consists of a winding wagon with two drums mounted on the one carriage which traverses one of the headlands of the field, and an anchor wagon with return pulley which runs over the opposite headland. The ropes from the two drums on the winder drive the balance plow, and one direct and the other passing through the groove of the return pulley. Working on one or the other of the two drums, the plow moves from one headland to the other, while both the haulage and the anchor wagon advance alternatively by a space equal to twice the total width of the furrows plowed.

"Round About System," Fig. 3

Fig. 3 illustrates the "round about system," with two fixed pulleys and two progressing pulley wagons. It is a revival of the early English steam system, long since discarded. The equipment consists of a haulage wagon on which is mounted an electric motor of from 20 to 30 horse power, and two haulage drums either of which can be driven by the motor. The haulage rope is arranged around the field by the aid of suitable pulleys. At the two corners nearest to the haulage wagon anchored angle pulleys are provided. At the other two corners, between which the plow is to operate, pulleys are mounted upon wagons, from each of which an anchor rope is taken to the end of the field. These anchor ropes are alternatively slackened out to permit the wagon which is not in operation to advance a distance equivalent to twice the width of the set of furrows when the haulage rope is pulled. Thus the wagons gradually approach the haulage set as plowing proceeds. About 40 acres can be plowed without moving the haulage set. "This type of equipment" Mr. Matthews explains, "is to be found in use on a number of French farms. Its popularity is due to the comparative lightness of the tackle and the fact that, as the haulage wagon is stationary, it can often be placed near the transmission lines and also near the entrance to a field."

Simplified System, Fig. 4

Fig. 4 illustrates a simplified round-about system, in which motors not exceeding 25 horse power are used. Two simple pulleys are substituted for the anchor wagons

In the Farm Home

In a previous article, mention was made of what electricity on the farm means to the farmer's wife, and we will here make a brief review of some of the uses to which it can be put to on the farm. Probably one of the most important of these is the electric refrigerator. These have now become well developed, and are available at a price that puts them within the reach of practically any Alberta farmer. The use of a refrigerator will allow a farmer to keep his cream, milk, butter, eggs, and other farm produce indefinitely. The type of refrigerator for the farm

should be the walk-in type to allow ample storage capacity.

The electric range need only be mentioned as such ranges are already widely used in cities, even in competition with cheap gas, and their cleanliness and coolness in summer will be a great boon to the farm woman. Where all cooking is done by electricity, present data would indicate that average consumption of current per month, per person is 38 kilowatt hours. The kitchen ventilating fan is not among the least of the kitchen aids. The current consumption of one of these is very low, probably not more than six or seven kilowatt hours per month.

Then the amount of labor that can be saved in the laundry is enormous in comparison to the current used. The average family of six can have the washing done, with a current consumption of about three kilowatt hours per month.

The electric ironing machine, when its use is once mastered, will enable the user to do her ironing in about one-quarter the time it would take to do it by hand.

To mention only a few of the other uses to which electricity can be put it may be said that by the use of immersion or circulation type heaters, a plentiful supply of hot water can be obtained at all times. There are also the dish washer, the vacuum cleaner, the floor polisher, sander, waxer, the ice cream freezer, the curling iron, the egg beater, and mixer, the electric sewing machine, etc. There is hardly any task in the home and kitchen in which electrical energy cannot be profitably used, and the same thing applies to all parts of the farm, the milking machine, the cream separator, the churn, and by the use of an automatic pressure switch, the water supply can be made automatic.

* * *

Our Publicly Owned Telephones

The newspaper report that Mr. Baxter, Deputy Minister of Telephones, had left the Telephone Department to become manager of the Calgary Power Company was some indication of what a private company thinks of the success achieved by the manager of this publicly-owned utility. Very few people (outside of electric men) fully realize what an up-to-date and efficient telephone system we have in Alberta, and yet this has been built up and maintained on rates that compare favorably with any on the continent, while systems across the line have a great advantage in the purchase of construction, material and supplies.

Had Alberta's telephone system been left to private enterprise to develop, we should probably now have a system that would compare with that in British Columbia, where there are comparatively few long distance lines, and many of the districts have no connecting links. If you want to phone from Calgary to Vancouver it is necessary to route the message through the United States, and even the cities of Vancouver and Victoria are still using the antiquated manual operated boards, and paying rates as high or higher than we are in Calgary for our automatic phones.

A Sentence to Remember

Every public spirited man and woman in Alberta can be justly proud of the telephone system we have in this Province and the people of Alberta should demand the same kind of a Power distribution system. For we will be faced with the same problem that the Ontario Hydro was faced with. Adam Beck's words on this point have been used before. They are worth repeating until they have

been burned into the consciousness of every citizen of Alberta who has any public spirit and regard for his children's future. Beck's words were: "We gave away peanut stands, and bought back jewellery stores."

* * *

Bracken Cited by Monopolists

The policy followed by the Bracken Government in Manitoba, in agreeing to the granting of a valuable franchise for power development to a private company, has caused great rejoicing in the most reactionary quarters in the financial world of the United States. The action of the Bracken Farmer Government is being cited today in support of anti-public ownership policies everywhere. This fact must be faced.

For instance, a writer in *Barron's*, the financial weekly which was referred to by the writer in his last article, declares jubilantly in an article attacking public ownership: "The Farmer Government of Premier John Bracken refused to accede to newspaper demands, and SAW TO IT THAT THE POWER SITE WAS GIVEN TO A PRIVATE COMPANY, the Winnipeg Electric Co., one of the Power Corporation of Canada group of enterprises."

The action of the Manitoba Government is cited as indicating a supposed "drift from public ownership in Western Canada," and paving the way for the conquest of the whole of the Western field.

Are the farmers of Alberta content to see one of their most valuable resources alienated to outside interests, or are they intent on preserving their heritage from monopolistic private exploitation?

The writer has little doubt of the answer which the overwhelming majority of the Alberta farmers will give.

* * *

Winnipeg's Progressive Policy

If the Bracken decision has encouraged the private monopolists, the citizens of Winnipeg, by giving a large majority for the extension of their municipally-owned light and power system, have struck an effective blow for public ownership—just as the people of Edmonton did still more recently.

Here are a few facts which *Barron's Weekly* conveniently forgot to mention, when rejoicing in the decision of the Bracken Government—and with this citation of the results achieved in Winnipeg the writer will conclude this contribution:

Before public ownership in Winnipeg, private corporations charged 20 cents per kilowatt hour. After Winnipeg decided to erect its own plant rates were reduced in 1907 to 10 cents, in 1911 to 7½ cents, and in 1912, when the city plant was ready to commence operations, prices were reduced to 3½ cents. Subsequently the Winnipeg Hydro reduced rates to 1 cent per kilowatt hour, and private corporations were compelled to follow suit.

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A ROMANCE OF HYDRO-POWER (Toronto Star)

Toronto is now getting 80,000 horse-power of electricity from the Gattineau river, 230 miles distant. The city's main supply is from Niagara Falls, 96 miles distant. And at Toronto these two supplies are so tied together, so interconnected, that no consumer can say that he is getting power from either; for he is getting it from both. He is getting it from both just as a milk consumer, buying from one of the great dairies, may drink the mingled product of farms as far

(Continued on page 14)

Study of Languages in High Schools

Should It Be Compulsory or Optional?

By I. V. MACKLIN, Grande Prairie

Should the study of languages be optional or compulsory in the high schools and University of Alberta?

Here is one layman who says optional. Why?

On account of changed conditions. When we wish to study any great problem of human life, the first thing to do is to become acquainted with the results of previous thinking on that subject. At the close of the dark ages the previous thinking on the problem of human ailments or disease was recorded chiefly in the Greek language; consequently the study of Greek was necessary for those who would be doctors. A great body of thought had been developed by the Roman civilization regarding property rights, etc., so that to gain admittance to this storehouse of knowledge and laws, the would-be lawyer had to study Latin.

The means by which the highest in man may live in continual dominion over the lowest had been investigated and set down by the Hebrew race more fully probably than by any other. Consequently the would-be preacher had to study Hebrew.

A Guiding Principle

Practically everything of value in the above mentioned languages has been translated into English. However, if those who would be doctors, lawyers or preachers wish to have the fun of digging into the original languages, we have no quarrel with them, but let us consider the rank and file of our sons and daughters who may take a high school and possibly a university course with no such aim in view. If the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number" is a sound principle, then let that principle assist us in shaping our courses of study.

Two centuries ago practically no boy or girl who intended to work with his hands received any considerable mental training. Even the primary school was for the children of the aristocrats. The majority of those who entered school at all were headed for professional or political life; consequently the study of languages in the primary schools was advisable. When public schools displaced the private ones and a primary education became available to the masses, the study of languages was gradually kicked out of the public school curriculum. Was that action wise or foolish? If it were wise, then, for the further benefit of the children of the masses, more of whom are taking high school work now than passed the public school finals a generation ago and some of whom may take an arts degree and still not enter professional life, we think that for their benefit the study of languages should not be compulsory.

Education and Life

We are dealing herein primarily not with the idea of education as a means of making a living, but with education as a means toward making a life. Our thought is of education for public as well as private profit. No doubt the greater part of our educational effort is rightly directed toward the handing from the passing to the coming generation of the knowledge which the human race has already gained by which we maintain a more secure existence with less drudgery than in the past. The would-be farmer or mechanic may study in the agricultural or technical school. The would-be doctor, lawyer or preacher may study in the medical, law

In submitting his views on one aspect of our educational problem, Mr. Macklin has asked us to make it clear that the opinions expressed are individual and personal only.
—Editor.

or theological school. But a general, as contrasted with a professional education, is the present subject of our thought. A general knowledge of the laws of health might be beneficial to all students, but the study of languages seems to belong to a specialized, not to a general course, and it might be more beneficial from a material standpoint to compel the would-be doctor to study the mechanism of an automobile than compel the would-be farmer to study the mechanism of a Latin verb.

Cultural Values

We are dealing, however, chiefly with the cultural side of our educational course. It has been held that a study of languages has great cultural value. Well, let us see if we can recall some faint memories of high thoughts inspired by Latin or Greek poetry or prose. Take the story of how the Greeks who, failing during ten years to capture the city of Troy, obtained entrance and victory by deceit and treachery. Picture the strongest defender of that city being dragged by the heels around its walls behind a Grecian chariot. Rather elevating, isn't it? Follow the description of Roman wars and consider if the influence of the Latin or Greek stories, easy enough for a general course, is better or worse than the influence of a low down "show" in a motion picture house of today.

We are not criticising the value of ancient literature to those who specialize enough to read it. But we do say that the modern prize fight attracts the greatest interest of the greatest number today. Is it to be wondered at when our modern histories have been largely a record of fights and our study of ancient history and ancient languages brings also before our minds so many scenes of slaughter. Among "the beautiful pictures which hang on memory's wall" are none of the dead language stories, which seem the worst of all.

Pounding Sand or Digging Potatoes

The study of languages might be defended on the ground of being necessary for the development of great intellectual strength. Similarly, pounding sand might be a good method of developing physical strength, but digging potatoes might be just as good, and at the finish you would have the same strength and the potatoes to boot. There seems no good reason why the study of material which is of more actual value in after life is not just as good as languages for the development of intellectual power.

Then the study of languages is almost entirely a training of the memory, a cramming by which a youth may become a walking dictionary or encyclopaedia and still not have his reasoning power very greatly developed or be able to conduct a scientific investigation or enter with effect into the field of constructive thought. He may know a book full of Latin words and yet come a poor second in the rough and tumble struggle for

existence with the youth that knows nothing of such things.

It has been said that a knowledge, especially of Latin, gives a clue to the meaning of many English words and is beneficial to the study of English. Suppose that is true and that twenty per cent of the time spent in Latin is of value in the study of English. Why waste the other eighty per cent? If a knowledge of English is desired why not spend one hundred per cent of the time available on it direct?

The Rural Viewpoint

Now we realize that changes in an educational system must come slowly. We are not in a hurry, but we wish to place before those in authority the rural viewpoint on the subject. We do not expect that the rural representation on the board of governors of the University is in proportion to the taxes collected from rural areas in support of that institution. We do not suggest that it should be. But it is possible that professional men might not give due consideration to the rural viewpoint. The courses of study in the high school are necessarily influenced by what is taken in the university. If that were not so we might discuss only the high school course. Have we a right to discuss the high school course? The great majority of the pupils in the high school with which we are acquainted are from farm homes. Consequently we think we have the right to consider the question from their point of view.

The educational system of China has been the memorizing of past thoughts verbatim. What has it brought her to? We would not have our youthful Albertans spend undue time in following the leaders of the long distant past. We would have them awake to a fuller knowledge of present day thought that they "keep abreast of truth."

"Not in vain the distance beckons
Forward, forward let us range;
Let the old earth spin forever
Down the ringing groves of change."

FREEDOM OF OPINION

"There is only one cure for the evils which newly-acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and freedom may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half-blinded in the house of bondage, but let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinion subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to contend and begin to coalesce, and at length a system of justice and order is evolved out of chaos."—Lord Macaulay.

"You naughty child! Such good soup! I wonder how many children would be glad to get half that."

"I should, for one, mother."—*Passing Show.*

Irate Housewife—"Aren't you the same man I gave a mince pie to Christmas Eve?"

Tramp (bitterly)—"No, mum, I'm not, an' wot's more the doctor says I never will be."—*Washcoegg.*

Correspondence

CO-OPERATIVE PACKING PLANT

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In your issue under date December 15th, you have a letter from G. Eldon Chambers, Secretary, Belvedere U.F.A. Local, in which he puts forward a very forceful and logical argument in favor of a Co-operative Packing Plant.

This letter could not be put forward at a more opportune moment, and it is hoped that it will not be permitted to remain where it is, but every nerve should be strained to see that the principles involved are followed up, and ultimately bring about the organization of what is vitally essential to the success of the Livestock Organization, namely: a Farmer Owned Packing Plant.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon Mr. Chambers' letter, as it so suitably outlines the major details, and if only a large number of producers will get behind this suggestion, there is no power on earth that can prevent the Livestock Association from becoming equally as effective as the Wheat Pool and Dairy Pool have become.

As long as they remain content to deal with those who are out to destroy them, what can they expect but destruction? But when they begin to control their own commodity from the source of production, to the consumer, then many of the existing evils will naturally disappear.

Whenever you begin, you will be bound to experience opposition. That will not do you any harm, you have that anyway, even before you start on your own. There are lots of co-operative helpers in the Province, and you have many sources to which you might go for advice; if you are in doubt over any detail while on this point, I would suggest that you get all the practical advice you possibly can, as it is better to go into the fray armed with the knowledge of your undertaking; then you will be the better fitted to withstand the opposition you are bound to get.

Make up your minds you are going to get a Packing Plant, and do not rest until you are in possession of it, and when you get it, see that it is kept busy, and skilfully handled.

Wishing you every success.

F. J. SETTERS,

Secretary Central Alberta Dairy Pool,
Alix, Alberta.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Having read Mr. Burnell's letter in the issue of December 15th, I am glad to see that the Proposed School Act has come up at last in our correspondence pages. I do not think, however, that much will be gained by bringing in pupil-teacher training as matter for discussion at this stage because:

1. The village and town schools which are ideal for pupil-teacher training are outside the scope of the proposed act.

2. The general run of rural teachers are too rushed, and many too immature, to give wise supervision to a pupil-teacher.

3. While the Proposed School Act is well planned to improve the rural teaching personnel, its full effect will only be felt after four or five years, and that would be the time to graft on a pupil-teacher training system.

4. There are important features of the proposed act which should be kept out-

standing, and not obscured by lesser issues.

Some Important Features

What are these important features?

In the first place, there is the strict limitation of the scheme to the rural districts. That's a field for fruitful discussion. In favor of such limitation one may say that it isolates the real problem, that it avoids the snags of mixed urban and rural taxation, and that it places the new supervisory machinery exactly where it is most needed. On the other hand, the limitation of the scheme appears to leave us as far as ever from the achievement of residential high schools, which could be most economically obtained by using the town high schools as a nucleus. It also preassumes that all is well with the town and village systems, and that they can go on indefinitely as they are. I wonder? This much is fairly safe prophecy—that the town and village citizens are not going to view an active, intelligent supervision over the rural schools without considerable envy and some reproach at being left out of its benefits.

In the second place, there is the centralization of financial control in the hands of a general board of the Province, the said board consisting of the say twenty chairmen of divisional boards. The general board as I gather is to have the power, to fix the mill-rate, to control the estimates of the divisional boards, to fix a salary schedule and to pay the teachers their cheques. I as a teacher have some objections to that.

(a) I can foresee periods of general depression. The general board would be tempted to save \$150,000 by gently waiving the scheduled salary increase on the ground of public necessity. If there were divisional control, on the other hand, some would waive the increase, but many more would not; and the laggards would have good reason to catch up again as soon as possible. Going back to the first supposition, it is difficult to imagine the general board making a double increase the following year, and so we would find the teachers receiving say \$50 less than schedule; i.e., less than their computed worth, for an indefinite number of years, due to a temporary depression.

(b) It is quite conceivable that certain divisions would have an unusual demand for male teachers of some experience and considerable calibre, to handle ungraded schools of 40 children in pioneer or new Canadian settlements. Such teachers would come very high on the schedule. I imagine that there will be great difficulty in securing for such divisions the appropriation to which they are justly entitled, and that they will be frequently checked in other lines of expenditure which less populous and more ordinary divisions will be free to follow.

Uniformity or Diversity

In the third place, there is the centralization in the Department of control over supervision and curriculum. In favor of it one may say that it makes for uniformity of standard, simplicity of examination procedure, easy transference of pupil from one division to another, and economy in supply of regulations, text books, etc. In opposition to that, is it not true to say that uniformity breeds stagnation, and that progress is throughout history the breakaway of advanced groups from uniformity? The enthusiastic educationists of Alberta would, I believe, like to see the divisions autonomous as to supervision and curriculum, with a wise Provincial examination system as the only check upon diversity. True that we should have low spots in our

educational plane, but we should also, where efficiency and finer vision prevailed, have high spots towards which the tendency would be strong. We needn't be afraid of sagging towards the low spots—that would be "agin nature,"—the moral nature, I mean.

I have merely sketched here some of the paramount matters for discussion in the proposed School Act. It would be a fine thing if the farmers' organization would get busy and thresh them out before the Legislature opens.

May I say, as a rural teacher, that I most cordially welcome the prospect of a vitalized, uplifted rural teaching profession, and of steady and high advancement for the ambitious rural teacher. If the act is coming, let's be sure to have it right.

Yours truly,

A. J. H. POWELL.

Josephburg U.F.A. Local.

CREDIT REFORM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

As one who followed with a great deal of interest the discussion on finance and credit which took place through the columns of a contemporary about two or three years ago, I am very much surprised to see that the subject has apparently been dropped, because to judge from the able manner in which the subject was discussed especially on the part of those who were in favor of a reform of our present system, there should be no dearth of ideas upon which to start a reform movement.

I think that a revival of this subject is very timely just at present because we are apparently in for a period of depression to follow the prosperity of the last three or four years and I think that *The U.F.A.* could start the ball rolling in a very effective manner by obtaining and publishing the facts relative to the financing of the Guernsey Market House scheme.

It would seem that systems of co-operative marketing, no matter how efficiently carried out, can never do more than cut a few cents, or fractions thereof, off the costs of marketing and leave wholly untouched the matter of *production costs* in the ultimate price received. This is the root of the whole matter insofar as the producer is concerned and no matter whether the price of wheat seems high or low, as judged by the standard of averages, unless it returns to the producer the "cost of production" which should embrace a fair standard of living obtained at the expense of only moderate hours of work, then it is too low.

Bugbear of Interest

One of the bugbears of our present system, of course, is interest, which is a first charge against every form of industry and has to be figured in the price of the ultimate product or else taken out of the original producer—a tax for which in many cases no service is rendered. Take our Wheat Pool for instance. It would be interesting to know how many millions they have paid out in the form of interest for the privilege of using paper (financial credit) no more valuable than their own Growers' Certificates, if indeed as valuable, because the certificates have the wheat (real wealth or credit) behind them 100 per cent strong, and are esteemed at par value by any bank in the country.

Why could not the Wheat Pool obtain a charter from the Federal Government which would declare their growers' certificates to be legal currency, acceptable in payment and settlement of all debts within the Dominion of Canada? This would make a start in lifting the burden

of interest from the shoulders of those who have already borne it for too long, and does it seem reasonable to suppose that the financial affairs of our country would be in any less safe hands if entrusted to those who have a stake in the soil and all others who derive their livelihood therefrom; rather than to those who under our present system make a speculation of our finances—because mark, it is not the true value of production that varies so much as the dollar, as more than one able writer has clearly demonstrated.

H. E. NICHOLS.

Box 69, Clyde, Alta.

The reports presented by the Committee of the Central Board on Banking and Credit, the record of the members at Ottawa as revealed in Hansard, and the columns of *The U.F.A.* during the past year have given evidence that the subject of credit reform has not been dropped. We doubt whether any body of men could have done more than has been done by various U.F.A. representatives at Ottawa in this matter. We commend to the notice of our correspondent, among other items, the important paper delivered by H. E. Spencer, M.P., at the Alberta Co-operative Institute this year, and published in these columns.

The struggle for credit reform must be long and difficult, and the problem cannot be completely solved locally or Provincially. The need for education is of course great. In the meantime, while this matter should not be neglected, may we call our correspondent's attention to the fact that the most urgently pressing need at the moment, from the standpoint of the future of industrial democracy in Alberta, is the proper solution of the electrical power problem—the building up of an effective resistance to those national and international financial interests which are engaged in a determined attack upon the principle of public ownership throughout North America? Public ownership of electrical power would not provide a solution of the problem of credit reform. It would undoubtedly tend, however, to bring about an effective mobilization of the popular interests upon which any future financial reform will depend. Should the private power interests continue to gain strength in Alberta, the prospect of securing such large reforms in the realm of finance as are admittedly desirable, would become increasingly remote.—*Editor.*

C. AXELSON REPLIES

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In reply Mr. Hodson's letter, I feel compelled to point out that the resolution submitted was not "disruptive" unless stating the facts is considered such. However, it seems that stating the facts without fear or favor is yet the most unpopular thing one can do. Yet despite all this criticism, the resolution is and remains a statement of facts that neither Mr. Hodson nor anyone else can refute.

Source of Wealth

Examined closely it will be revealed that Mr. Hodson himself is to some extent a Marxist. I have an idea that he will admit that "useful work is the source of all wealth." Also that the producers should have a greater reward in the form of prices for the products they offer for sale. If these assumptions are correct then Mr. Hodson is a Marxist to that extent—in other words a Marxist in the making, whether he admits it or not. The only thing lacking in being a thorough Marxist is to recognize and understand "that the producers are entitled to the

full social value of the products produced without rake-off of middlemen or any other exploiters."

It is my belief that Mr. Hodson as a Pool member in the fight now raging between the Pools and the organized grain dealers will by circumstances be compelled to concede that point also.

Farmer-Capitalists

Regarding Mr. Hodson's statement that the farmers are "capitalist," I will admit that some are, but most of them only think they are. For us the important thing to know is, what kind of capitalists are they, successful or unsuccessful? Facts prove that the majority of the farmers are unsuccessful. Despite all their determined hope and effort they cannot make it go as capitalists. They are most always out-manoeuvred by those who make it their business to farm the farmers. Those that are successful are usually those that have acquired cheap land and have hung on to it and since sold it for enhanced prices. In a true sense such wealth has not been acquired by farming, but by speculation. Therefore, in a general way to consider farmers as capitalists is simply a mental delusion. Fact is, that if all the time the farmers' wives and children put in on the farms were recorded and the remuneration received in the form of prices spread over the hours put in, it will be found that the farmers are the cheapest and lowest paid producers in Canada—in fact, the world.

Furthermore, Mr. Hodson reveals, through his arguments, that he does not fully understand cause, method and objectives of a co-operative marketing movement. As a capitalist, as he classes himself, he expects to succeed under the present capitalistic system. He hates to be exploited—does he consider it his right to exploit others? In fact it was the discerning of these tendencies within the Pools that led me to draft and present the resolution under discussion. It is admitted that practical business ability is essential to carry out the work of co-operative marketing, yet even greater than this is the need of developing a true co-operative spirit together with clear co-operative Pool objectives.

At this point Mr. Christie asks, what is meant by: "The Pools must work and fight for the interests of the farmers until they secure the full social value of the products produced?" The simple answer is that true co-operation must continue until co-operation finally supersedes all present competitive methods, consequently thereby making possible co-operative production and exchange—a system that will place the producers in full control of everything. In other words the building of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

CARL AXELSON.

Bingville, Alta.

THE PARTY SYSTEM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In the issue of December 15th, this paper contains an article entitled, "Economists Who Condemn the Party System." In the same issue there is a letter to the Editor, on same subject, by a Mr. Christie of Eckville, headed, "Just Representation."

Now, what I want to know is, is somebody putting on the brakes? The time is ripe. From all quarters there has been condemnation of the party system. Why is the Provincial Government so slow in the matter—do we rule and initiate, or does the Government? At different Annual Conventions, including the one of 1928, by overwhelming vote, the

(Continued on page 36)

A ROMANCE OF HYDRO-POWER

(Continued from page 11)

apart as Belleville and Woodstock. The Toronto customer can no more say that he is getting Gattineau or Niagara power than a man whose wagon is drawn by a team can say which horse is pulling him.

Romance of Modern Science

It is a great romance of modern science—two sources of power, 326 miles apart, electrifying a city, lighting its homes, operating its factories, running its street cars; and doing so with commingled currents, as though two rivers met in the same sea.

In its source, one of these power-streams is private; the other public. The Gattineau power is privately generated, publicly purchased and publicly transmitted. The Niagara power project is publicly owned and operated throughout. The 80,000 horsepower of Gattineau current is the first instalment of 260,000 horsepower for which the Provincial Hydro commission has contracted, buying it at the source at a cost of \$15 per unit, carrying it to Toronto over a publicly-owned power line and "stepping it down" to meet the distribution needs of the local system.

Not Final Solution

It is not pretended that this is the final solution of Toronto's power needs, or the needs of other municipalities in the Niagara system. The peak of the Niagara generating stations in December of 1927 was nearly 860,000 horsepower; the generating capacity was approximately 875,000 horsepower. The uncontrollable municipal load included in this figure has been increasing for years at the rate of 60,000 horsepower per annum. The Gattineau contract therefore represents an additional four or five years' supply.

It is a supply from privately-owned sources. THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION IS A SUPPLY FROM PUBLICLY-OWNED SOURCES—FROM THE PUBLICLY-OWNED POWERS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. That is the scheme to which Ontario must look for the future supplementing of its supply.

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER

R. Bruce Baxter, general manager of the Calgary Power Co., who recently resigned from the position of general manager of the Alberta Government Telephone System and Deputy Minister of Telephones, has been succeeded by Jas. D. Baker who has been plant superintendent for the past eight years.

TO DISTRIBUTE REWARD WHEAT

Very satisfactory results have been secured, states W. S. Woods, District Superintendent of the Land Settlement Board, Calgary, from the quantity of Garnet wheat distributed three years ago and so this year two hundred bushels of the new "Reward" wheat is being distributed among one hundred Settlement Board settlers in the southern half of the Province. Each settler is limited to two bushels of this wheat for which a charge of \$3 per bushel will be made.

A COMING SINGER

An American music critic remarked of a young lady who sang at a high-class concert that she "was pretty enough to make a wonderful singer some day."—*Yorkshire Post.*

Electrical Power in Rural Ontario

Facts and Figures About the Rural Services Supplied From Hydro System

In a recent issue we presented significant figures on rural electrification, taken from a report published in 1928 by the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission. The quotations given dealt in part with rates, and in part with the conditions under which the commission will undertake to extend its power lines in rural areas.

It was then pointed out that the minimum requirement is THREE contracts per mile before construction will be undertaken for the service of rural communities. The electrical engineer whose article appeared in the last issue estimated that Alberta farmers could use three times as much power as those of Ontario. If such be the case, then ONE contract per mile would be the Alberta equivalent of the Ontario regulation.

"Rural Power Districts"

With reference to rural electrification, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's report says in part:

"In spite of the handicaps inherent in rural distribution of electrical energy, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has made substantial progress in this department of its activities. While the Commission has been studying the problem of rural power supply for many years, and its first rural lines were built in 1912, it was not until the introduction of amended legislation in 1920 that the present era of expansion in rural electrification received its real impetus. Under this amended legislation, zones or districts are determined in which electrical service is given to each of certain specified classes, and throughout the whole district, at the same rates, based on average conditions in the district. These districts are known as rural power districts' and are operated

directly by the Commission. Their boundaries are not arbitrary geographical limits, but depend rather upon the economical distances which may be served from a distribution centre of city, town or village.

"The supplying of rural electrical service in Ontario has not been simply a casual and spasmodic extension of transmission lines to a few specially favored and closely-settled districts along main highways adjacent to large cities. IT HAS BEEN THE RESULT OF A REAL ENDEAVOR TO GIVE RURAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE ACCORDING TO A COMPREHENSIVE AND CAREFULLY THOUGHT-OUT PROGRAM. The total length of rural lines at present operated by the Commission is more than 3,150 miles, giving electrical service to about 25,000 customers in 122 rural power districts.

Rural Uses for Electricity

"The widespread use of certain modern conveniences such as the radio, the telephone and particularly the automobile, has brought the rural dweller into very close touch with the life of the cities, while the annual fairs and exhibitions have made him familiar with the application of electrical appliances and machinery as used in other spheres of activity. Notwithstanding this, the conception which many rural residents at first have of their needs in the way of electrical service is frequently confined to lighting requirements. It is, however, becoming more and more realized that the greater service which electricity can render is in the form of convenient power, because it is in connection with power service that the farmer effects his chief saving in labor.

The appliances that are so helpful to the city dweller, such as washing-machines, irons, fans, etc., are of even greater help to the farmer's wife; but, in addition, the farmer can make use of a large number of devices which are still more effective in labor saving than those used in the city, such, for example, as water pumps, cream separators, churns and milking machines, which can all be operated by quite small motors. Where electrical service of larger capacity can economically be installed, additional machinery, such as buzz- and drag-saws, choppers, root-pulpers, ensilage cutting-boxes and threshers, for which the farmer usually employs auxiliary power, can also be operated electrically.

"In this connection, it should be noted that farmers frequently instal machinery larger than is really necessary for the work that has to be done, but when the work is performed electrically it may often be accomplished more profitably by smaller machines requiring less power. As rural distribution of power extends, power-driven machinery will be employed with increasing regularity, and manufacturers will co-operate with power distributors and with the farmers themselves to secure the development of a better type of farm power-using machinery, specially designed for operation by electric drive.

"The energies of the Commission's engineers have been directed to ascertaining the most economical methods of rural distribution. Such pioneer work has already been undertaken and the results achieved have more than justified the efforts. Agriculture still ranks as the most important of our industries for, as is universally acknowledged, upon the farmer, in the last analysis, rest the prosperity and welfare of the community. The influence upon the economic life of the Province of Ontario of the rural electrical service supplied through the Commission is already a factor of great social importance."

TYPICAL COSTS OF ELECTRICAL SERVICE TO FARMERS IN RURAL POWER DISTRICTS IN ONTARIO HYDRO SYSTEM

Annual Net Cost to Consumers Inclusive of All Charges

Class	Annual consumption kw.-hrs.	Standard initial rate (a) \$ c	Cost per kw.-hr. cents	At 10 per cent less than standard rate (b) \$ c	Cost per kw.-hr. cents	At 20 per cent less than standard rate (c) \$ c	Cost per kw.-hr. cents
III	500	71.64	14.3	62.28	12.5	52.92	10.6
Light farm service	1,000	80.75	8.1	71.35	7.1	61.96	6.2
	1,500	89.75	6.0	80.35	5.4	70.96	4.7
	2,000	98.75	4.9	89.35	4.5	79.96	4.0
	4,000	134.75	3.4	125.35	3.1	115.96	2.9
IV	1,000	91.98	9.2	79.56	8.0	66.60	6.7
medium farm service	2,000	109.98	5.5	97.56	4.9	84.60	4.2
	3,000	127.98	4.3	115.56	3.9	102.60	3.4
	5,000	163.98	3.3	151.56	3.0	138.60	2.8
	10,000	253.98	2.5	241.56	2.4	228.60	2.3
VIa	5,000	210.20	4.2	188.49	3.8	167.32	3.3
heavy farm service	7,000	246.20	3.5	224.49	3.2	203.32	2.9
	10,000	300.20	3.0	278.49	2.8	257.32	2.6
	15,000	390.20	2.6	368.49	2.5	347.32	2.3
	20,000	480.20	2.4	458.49	2.3	437.32	2.2

(a) Service charges: Class III, \$4.55; Class IV, \$4.75; Class VIa, \$7.35 per month.

Consumption charges: First rate, 5 cents per kw.-hr.; Second rate, 2 cents per kw.-hr.

Note: In districts well established the service charge, as more consumers take service is reduced to 10, 15, 20, or more per cent below standard. At the same time the first kw.-hr. rate goes down by reason of increased use.

(b) Service charges: Class III, \$4.10; Class IV, \$4.30; Class VIa, \$6.60 per month.

Consumption charges: First rate, 4 cents per kw.-hr.; second rate, 2 cents per kw.-hr.

(c) Service charge: Class III, \$3.65; Class IV, \$3.80; Class VIa, \$5.90 per month.

Consumption charges: First rate, 3 cents per kw.-hr.; second rate, 2 cents per kw.-hr.

POWER FOR THE FARMS

(Toronto Globe)

Each year sees the dreams of Sir Adam Beck for general distribution of cheap power in Ontario more fully realized. During his strenuous lifetime he delivered many addresses in which he prophesied a day of greater comfort on the farms, when electric energy would relieve the strain on weary muscles. At times he was criticized as a dreamer or condemned as an impractical visionary.

A report just issued regarding Hydro operations shows that the year ending October 31 will make the greatest extension yet of rural power services in Ontario. The mileage for the year, completed or under construction, is placed at 955, or 80 miles over the achievement of 1927. It will bring total length of lines in the Province for rural service up to 4,090 miles, which compares with only 1,059 miles in 1922. A detailed statement reveals that in some counties the use of electricity on the farm has become quite general. This especially applies to some portions of Western Ontario, where settlement is relatively dense and the farmers are prosperous and prospective.

BANK DIRECTORS

"I say, my lad, which is the way to the bank?"

"I'll tell you for a quarter."

"Quarter! That's rather stiff, isn't it?"

"Well, bank directors always get big pay."

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

THE WHEAT POOL IN THE PEACE RIVER



W. F. GRAFTON
Pool Field Service Man in
Peace River District

The co-operative spirit must have been strongly in force 20 years ago when the first few settlers trekked into the Peace River country by ox team from Athabasca Landing to what is now known as Grande Prairie and Flyingshot Lake, a distance of about 500 miles.

They were one large family, each one helping the other out of his troubles and all sharing each other's joys—a community which got together and opened up a shorter winter trail to the outside world and when the first permanent snows covered the country they made their plans together for the annual jaunt of 400 miles to Edmonton via Edson for the year's supplies.

As the first few years gradually drifted by they became convinced the Peace River country was destined to be one of the greatest sections of agricultural Canada and their faith and co-operation in making it so is being richly rewarded today.

Thirty thousand people are busily engaged in proving that faith by converting the magnificent park lands of the Peace into splendid farms, producing millions of bushels of grain. Good towns have become established over the entire country, railroads are being pushed through to the borders of the block, many good schools have been built and a feeling of conservative prosperity and solidity is taking the place of the pioneer days. The ox team and covered wagon has been replaced by delivery trucks, caterpillar tractors, combine harvesters and pullman sleepers. Men who walked in without money and took up homesteads now own sections of land and a bank roll.

This is not fiction or the ravings of an enthusiastic optimist, but the cold facts of 20 years' development in the Peace River country.

It must be admitted that many hard times were experienced during these years affecting the life of the community, but as has been stated before, the co-operative spirit came to the front in every case and men and women got together to solve their troubles to their best advantage.

When Pool Was Organized

This was strikingly evident when the Alberta Wheat Pool was organized in 1923. None realized its importance better than these people who got out and worked day and night for its accomplishment, with the result that today 75 per cent of the grain growers in the Peace are strong adherents of the Pool and in many townships there is a 95 per cent sign-up. When the Second Series contract was presented to the grain growers of the Peace, for signature, the sign-up was greater than that during the first term,

FORWARD DELIVERY CHECKING COUPONS

Alberta Wheat Pool members are asked to forward their delivery checking coupons to the head office of the Wheat Pool, Calgary; or, to the Edmonton office, McLeod Building, as soon as they can possibly do so.

testifying in a striking way to the efficiency and success of the organization during the first five years of its life.

Naturally, with the increased production of wheat of the large Pool membership, Pool elevators had to be built to furnish Pool service. In 1927 the Pool operated 9 houses, but in 1928 they were increased to 13 and in 1929 several more will have to be built to care for the ever increasing production.

As an instance, the farmers at Wanham signed up recently, 95 per cent, and then asked for a house at that point. They realize that there is no other way of successfully and fairly marketing their crop than through their own organization, and many other districts feel the same way.

At Spirit River, three days after the threshing started, the Pool elevator, a 40,000 bushel house, was plugged by deliveries. At those points where new Pool houses were being constructed late this Fall, deliveries were held back waiting for the doors to open and then the old story—every bin filled in three or four days.

As the Wheat Pool became more firmly established it was found necessary to organize a Field Service Staff to be the connecting link in the chain from the member to head office and although the branch has been in operation only one year it has given splendid service. These men were trained in the work of the Pool

and stand ready to iron out the difficulties or troubles of the members, assist the delegates in their districts and protect the interests of the Pool.

One of this staff, W. F. Grafton, is a resident of Grande Prairie, and has charge of the field service work in G-9 and G-10 as the Peace River country is known in the Pool.

THE MAN WHO COUNTS

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, because there is not effort without error and shortcoming; who does actually strive to do the deed; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions, spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end of the triumph of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

North Dakota Wheat Grower.—Let us start the new year right in North Dakota. Let us take a hint from our friends in Canada who have shown us that correct co-operative wheat marketing is a success.

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, have now in operation 948 country elevators which have handled, during the present season, an average of 122,000 bushels of all grains per elevator, the total receipts by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators as at the middle of December being approximately 115,000,000 bushels.

FAIRVIEW POOL ELEVATOR



The Canadian Wheat Pool --- A Successful Venture in Co-operative Marketing

By Harald S. Patton, Ph.D., University of Cincinnati

A few weeks after President Coolidge returned to Congress the last McNary-Haugen bill, on the ground that it sought to achieve farm relief through a discriminatory exercise of governmental compulsion instead of through co-operative readjustment by farmers themselves, representatives of five countries assembled at the capital city of Regina in Saskatchewan for the Third International Wheat Pool Conference. The two preceding conferences had been held at St. Paul, in 1926, and at Kansas City last May. At this year's gathering of delegates from co-operative grain marketing organizations in four Canadian Provinces, five American States, Australia and Russia, and of consumers' wholesale co-operatives in Great Britain, the hosts were the Directors of the Canadian Wheat Pool, which stands today as the largest centralized farmers' marketing organization in the world.

The Central Inspiration

In the sessions, which were mainly devoted to the pooling of co-operative experience and to the rallying of co-operative faith, the achievements of the Canadian Wheat Pool afforded the central inspiration. Created in 1924, that body now markets through a single selling agency the pooled crops of over 140,000 farmers in Western Canada. Last year it handled 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which it exported 125,000,000 bushels directly to 24 different countries, equivalent to 15 per cent of all wheat entering into international trade. For the last two years its annual turnover has averaged \$257,000,000, being greater than that of any business corporation in Canada.

The Canadian Wheat Pool is not only the world's largest grain marketing agency but is also the owner of the most extensive integrated grain elevator system to be found in any country. The three affiliated Provincial Pools of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba jointly control over a thousand country elevators and eleven terminal elevators on the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast, representing an investment of some \$20,000,000 all of which has been financed without the aid of any governmental loans and without any public borrowing. The whole Pool structure, indeed, has been organized, financed and managed by the prairie farmers themselves. It is a purely co-operative achievement.

The story of how the Canadian Wheat Pool came into being, of how it works, and of what it has accomplished, is an inspiring record of agricultural self-help and is especially deserving of attention in this country at this time when farm relief policies and programs are being so widely and so variously discussed.

From Wheat Board to Wheat Pool

In a double sense the Canadian Wheat Pool movement arose out of conditions induced by the World War. On the one hand it represented the organized effort of more or less desperate grain growers to substitute collective for individual marketing as a means of countering the drastic post-war decline in wheat prices, which fell from a monthly average of \$2.78½ for September, 1920, to 97.7c for October, 1923, on the Winnipeg cash market. On the other hand, it represented an attempt to reproduce on a

voluntary basis the system of centralized pooling associated with the operations of the Government Wheat Board which had handled the entire 1919 wheat crop of the Dominion.

In contrast with the contemporary United States Grain Corporation, which had been established as a Government-financed agency, to make effective by its participation in the open market whenever necessary the minimum price of \$2.26 guaranteed by Congress, the Canadian Wheat Board had operated as the exclusive and compulsory selling agency for all wheat producers in the Dominion. Under the latter system each grower had received on delivery a scheduled cash payment together with a participation certificate which, when finally redeemed, had yielded an average return of \$2.63 per bushel (basis No. 1 Northern, lakehead position).

Voluntary Selling Agency Decided Upon

When the demobilization of the Wheat Board at the end of the 1919-20 crop year was followed by the abrupt decline in wheat prices which set in with the advent of the 1920 crop, and with the discontinuance of Governmental buying abroad, the Western grain growers initiated an agitation, continued through four successive years, for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board as an emergency measure. The circumstances which prevented the grain growers' demand from being realized, despite the enactment of enabling legislation, were too involved to be discussed here. Suffice it to say that when the impossibility of obtaining relief through a compulsory, governmental marketing agency was finally recognized, the Western farmers' Provincial associations determined to create a Pool selling agency of their own on a voluntary contract basis.

It is interesting to note while the Canadian Council of Agriculture was demanding a Government Wheat Board, the American Farm Bureau Federation was endeavoring to organize a nationwide co-operative grain marketing agency in the shape of the United States Grain Growers, Inc. When both of these movements failed, the Canadian grain growers proceeded to organize a co-operative inter-Provincial Wheat Pool, while the American farmers' organizations, on the other hand, turned their efforts to securing Congressional relief. The Canadian Wheat Pool came into being in the same year (1924) in which the first McNary-Haugen bill was introduced in Congress.

In seeking to create a voluntary contract Pool as a co-operative alternative to a Government wheat board on the one hand, and to the speculative grain exchange system on the other, the grain growers of Western Canada were not entering a field in which they were without experience. At the end of the war, indeed, the two largest companies on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were the two farmer-owned concerns, the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which between them handled from 20 to 25 per cent. of all the grain marketed in Western Canada.

The United Grain Growers, Ltd., was an amalgamation, formed in 1917, of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative

Elevator Company with the pioneer Grain Growers' Grain Company, which had been established as a farmer-owned grain commission agency on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as far back as 1906. The Saskatchewan "Co-op" had been created five years later under a unique plan combining Governmental financial aid with co-operative ownership and responsibility. Where a sufficient number of farmers in any locality of the Province applied for the establishment of a co-operative elevator and subscribed for stock in the company to the extent of the cost, the Saskatchewan Government advanced 85 per cent of such amount to the company in the form of a mortgage loan repayable in twenty annual instalments. This permitted elevator construction on a 15 per cent paid-up stock basis.

Development of Marketing Facilities

Under this plan 435 co-operative elevators, operated as a unified system, had been established in Saskatchewan by 1924, while the U.G.G. maintained some 385 houses throughout the three prairie Provinces. Around these elevators the 35,000 shareholders of the U.G.G. and the 28,000 stockholders of the Saskatchewan "Co-op" were organized into shareholders' locals, each electing its delegate to the annual meeting of its company. Since the companies, in addition to their country "lines," also controlled nearly two-fifths of the terminal storage capacity at the head of the lakes and maintained export offices at New York as well as at Winnipeg, they were able to handle the farmers' grain from initial delivery points through to the seaboard.

Although the earnings of these farmer-owned companies had permitted the regular distribution of large dividends as well as the accumulation of extensive reserves, and although their services and competition had done much to improve the condition of grain marketing in Western Canada, they had come to be regarded by a good many farmers—in the critical light of post-war depression—as capitalistic rather than truly co-operative in nature. No matter how extensively a farmer might patronize a co-operative elevator, he did not, unless he were a shareholder, participate in the company's earnings. On the other hand, a shareholder who put his grain through some other elevator or who had retired altogether from farming could continue to draw dividends.

Broad Pooling Method Needed

Operating as they did along the established lines of the speculative trade, the farmers' elevator companies failed to provide the pooling method which the growers' experience with the Wheat Board led them to believe would not only permit greater market control but also insure distribution on a purely patronage basis. Wheat pool organization in Western Canada, it will thus be seen, marked not the beginning of co-operative activity by grain growers, but merely a new phase in a strongly-established movement of producer-controlled marketing.

While the Pools were organized by the Provincial Farmers' associations of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba quite apart from the co-operative elevator companies, their initiation was very ap-

precipitated by the latter through organization loans, through preferential arrangements for the handling of Pool wheat through their line and terminal elevators and through the release of experienced officials. Indeed, but for the assistance rendered by the U.G.G. and the Saskatchewan "Co-op" in the early stages of Pool activity, and but for the experience gained by Western farmers through the extended participation in the grain trade by these companies, it may well be doubted whether the Canadian Wheat Pool would have attained its present enviable position.

140,000 Producers With One Seller

The organization of the Canadian Wheat Pool presents a unique combination of centralized operation and democratic control. Farmers sign contracts as members of one of the three Provincial Pools, within which they are grouped into locals or sub-districts, each of which elects by postal ballot its delegate to the annual meetings. The questions of policy are determined and the Directors chosen, one from each of the directoral districts into which each Province is divided.

While the Provincial Pools attend to the securing and execution of growers' contracts within their boundaries, and finance and operate their own elevator systems, none of them does any selling of grain. With a view to concentrating market supply and reducing marketing costs, they have from the first delegated this important function to the Central Selling Agency, on whose Directorate each of the Provinces is equally represented, although Saskatchewan contributes more wheat than Alberta and Manitoba combined. Thus the 140,000 members of the three Provincial Pools market their combined crops through a single agency which they themselves control, as was not the case under the war time Wheat Board.

Among the 40,000 members of the Alberta Wheat Pool (which got under way a year ahead of the others) is the heir to the British throne. One of the last acts of the Prince of Wales before leaving his Foothills ranch last year was to instruct his manager to sign up all the wheat grown on the E. P. Ranch to the Alberta Pool. The contract signature "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales per W. L. Carlyle," is one of the treasured exhibits of the Calgary office.

How the Canadian Pool System Works

In what ways does the system of grain pool marketing which has won such favor among Canadian farmers differ from the regular methods of the trade? And in

ALL WHEAT MUST BE DELIVERED

In spite of the fact that it has been repeatedly stated that when a wheat producer signs up with the Wheat Pool ALL his wheat must be delivered to the Wheat Pool, there are still some members under the impression that only the land mentioned on the contract is included and that wheat raised on other land may be withheld from the Pool. The contract clearly and plainly states that all the wheat raised by the member must be delivered to the Pool.

TWO CENTS PAYMENT FOR STORAGE COMMENCES JAN. 16th

Commencing January 16th, Alberta Wheat Pool members will be paid an extra 2c a bushel. This payment is made as farm storage. Agents of Pool and line company elevators have received their instructions to increase the initial payment on Pool wheat after January 16th by 2c a bushel, and Pool members may be fully informed of all conditions governing this storage payment, by these agents.

The idea of the farm storage payment is to delay deliveries of Pool wheat until Pool elevators can be utilized to handle the same. It was suggested that in view of this, Pool members should deliver to Pool elevators if at all possible.

what respects does it offer advantages to its members? These questions can best be answered by noting in turn the plan followed in relation to: (a) delivery, (b) selling, (c) distribution, and (d) elevator acquisition.

At the present time about two-thirds of the wheat acreage of the Prairie Provinces is signed up to the respective Pools. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba where subsidiary coarse grains pools (for oats, barley, rye and flax) are also operated, about 43 per cent. of the acreage devoted to these crops is also under Pool contract. A grower may make delivery of his grain to his Pool in one of three ways. He may load a car directly from his wagons over a loading platform and consign it to the order of the Pool office at Winnipeg or Calgary (according to whether it is to be shipped east or west). He may deliver it to one of the thousand or more country elevators now owned and operated by the Provincial Pools. Or, where there is no Pool elevator, he may deliver it to one belonging to the United Grain Growers or regular line companies, practically all of whom have signed handling contracts with the Pools. In all three cases the grower receives an initial payment, in accordance with a schedule which for the last four years has been on a basis of \$1 a bushel for No. 1 Northern, Fort William or Vancouver. As under the Canadian Wheat Board, he also receives a "participation certificate" entitling him to a pro-rata share in whatever may be realized from the sale of the indicated grade of grain through the Central Selling Agency.

Under the regular method of the trade the grower either sells his grain outright "on street" or "on track" to the local elevator or other dealer at the buyers' price, or else has it stored pending sale on the open market when he judges the price to be favorable—provided his creditors do not press him for immediate realization. Under the Pool system he may make delivery at his convenience, without having to worry about whether or not it is the best time to sell. His initial payment basis remains the same whenever or wherever he makes delivery, and he is assured of participation in the average price realized for the season.

The next article will deal with the selling policy of the Pool; the financial and other advantages to the growers; and the prospects of the organization in the future.

The First Thing---Organize

Arthur Brisbane, American editor, who is said to be the highest paid newspaper writer in the world (which may or may not mean much), had the following to say recently in his widely circulated papers:

"Flour manufacturers, including Wash-

burn-Crosby and Red Star, organized a \$50,000,000 combination, largest flour milling concern in the world.

"That's in the line of modern methods, big units, small overhead, etc.

"This news will interest the farmers and make them wish somebody could show them how to organize. The first thing, and absolutely necessary, is to organize."

Mr. Brisbane has got it wrong. It isn't knowledge of how to organize that farmers lack; it's the will to organize and to stay organized. The farmers of this continent have heard about organization and have practised organization, sometimes on an extensive scale, for various purposes for a century. The trouble always has been a susceptibility to outside influences, a disposition to believe a great deal against their organizations on very little evidence and a fatal facility for breeding internal dissensions. Moreover a vast vested interest has grown up around the business of farming; it has made the business of handling the produce of the farm considerably more profitable than the growing of it. That interest is not going to relinquish its exploitative privileges without a fight, and it has always shown itself capable of playing upon the weaknesses of the farmers for its own advantage.

All the same Mr. Brisbane is right when he says that "the first thing, and absolutely necessary, is to organize." There is no earthly reason for the farmer working his head off that somebody else may make a good living out of his labor. Plain ordinary commonsense says loud enough for every farmer to hear if he will only listen that farming does not stop with production; it goes right on to carry the produce to the people who will consume it. Farmers can only extend their business thus by co-operation, and the farmer who does not co-operate in selling his produce is, today, just as backward as the farmer who neglects to apply up-to-date methods in production.—*The Manitoba Scoop Shovel.*

AN ACE IN THE HOLE

California Almond Growers Exchange.—Some years ago a dairy co-operative in an eastern state built an expensive manufacturing plant capable of turning the output of its members into practically every known product made from whole milk. That plant has never turned a wheel. Yet its machinery is kept in perfect running order and the fires under its boilers are laid and ready to light at any moment. A dead loss to the co-operative? Quite the contrary, for according to an official of the association it forms the ace in the hole of his organization.

To those who do not know that very ancient and very American game of poker it may be necessary to explain, and

(Continued on page 30)

Think This Over While Doing Your Chores!

Each winter your stock is barned in. You feed them costly feed; it's an expensive period for you.

During these winter months you have to contend with freeze and thaw, cold and wet, lack of sunshine and exercise, with the result that your stock suffers—it cannot be otherwise.

In many a barn where winter was a time of anxiety, where profits shrank, where breeding stock suffered—the introduction of "International Specifics" completely altered affairs.

Good feeds gave results in proportion to their cost simply because the digestive organs functioned properly—breeding stock that otherwise suffered from lack of minerals thrived under the influence of "International," and health and vigor were apparent in the young that were born the following spring.

Can you afford doing without the aid of "International"? These wonderful medicinal preparations are helping thousands of farmers to make more money, to avoid losses, and they can help you, too!

Let us tell you what you need to keep your stock profitable and what it will cost—there is no obligation to buy.

International Stock Food Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Find ROSA'S TWIN

Prizes Totalling \$3000.00

ANITA MARIA

ROSA RAMONA RITA

JULIE JOSIE

LIST OF PRIZES		
1st Prize - - \$1000	4th Prize - - \$100	7th Prize - - \$25
2nd Prize - - \$375	5th Prize - - \$75	8th to 22nd Prizes, \$5 each
3rd Prize - - \$200	6th Prize - - \$50	
100 Prizes of \$2.00 each \$200 in Special Prizes		
\$1000 to \$10,000 in Immediate Awards		

Every qualified Contestant will immediately receive an award (value up to \$5.00), regardless of any other prize.

Name The Twin Gypsy Girls

Rosa, a lovely Gypsy maiden, recently arrived in Canada to search for her twin sister whom she has not seen for a number of years. Will you help in the search? Rosa and six other Gypsy girls are pictured above. Although all of the girls are much alike, only ONE is dressed EXACTLY like Rosa and she is the twin sister. Can you find the twin? BE CAREFUL, it is more difficult than it looks; but very interesting and profitable, too.

Rules To Aid You In Winning

1. Use the coupon and neatly print your name (Mrs., Mr., or Miss) and full address in spaces provided. Use a sharp lead pencil only.
2. Write neatly the names of the twin Gypsy girls in the centre of the space on coupon.
3. Cut out entire advertisement around outside and mail to us.
4. Prizes will be awarded by a judging committee of three Toronto business men in no way connected with us.
5. In case of ties, the judges will either reach a final decision through considering neatness and general appearances or a new tie-breaker puzzle will be sent.
6. Competitors must be over fifteen years of age.
7. No one connected with our company is eligible to compete.

Positively NO SELLING Required

YOU WILL ABSOLUTELY NOT BE REQUIRED TO SELL GOODS, CANVASS OR TAKE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WIN A PRIZE. This contest is strictly an advertising campaign and you will only be asked to make a very small sample purchase of our new "Texwell" products. RUSH YOUR REPLY AT ONCE—NO ONE HAS A BETTER CHANCE THAN YOU TO BE A WINNER!

SEND STAMP FOR IMMEDIATE REPLY

—Fill This Coupon Out Carefully—

Name.....

Street.....

Town.....Prov.....

—Write Names of Twin Gypsy Girls Below—

MAIL ENTIRE ADVERTISEMENT TO US
WELLINGTON TEXTILES CO. Desk 101. 331 BAY STREET TORONTO, CAN.

Interests of the United Farm Women

"Culture Through Drudgery"

And the Need for a Happy Medium in the Matter of Drudgery

Dear Farm Women:

As I said before, when I comment on something I have read, I know that some of you will have read it, but I trust the majority have not, and even if you have a thing worth while is worth reading twice.

I have enjoyed a sermon I read on "Culture through Drudgery." The writer explains that we may find it difficult to realize that the daily house or farm work or teaching school or whatever we may regularly do to earn our living has anything to do with culture. We are in the habit of associating culture with leisure and elegance and wide margins of time, college and books and money. Yet, he says, our prime elements are due to drudgery, the fundamentals that underlie all fineness and without which no other culture worth the winning is possible. The prime qualities of power of attention, power of industry, promptitude in beginning work, method and dispatch and accuracy in doing work; perseverance, courage before difficulties, cheer under straining burdens, self-control, self-denial and temperance. These qualities make the solid substance of one's self and it is because of the work that we have to do regularly and systematically that these qualities are developed.

May All Be Artists

Then he goes on and says we may all be artists in our work, for the artist is he or she who tries to perfect his or her work. It is not how great a thing we do, but how well we do it that puts us in the brotherhood of artists. As Michael Angelo said: "Nothing makes the soul so pure, so religious as the endeavor to create something perfect, for God is perfection and whoever strives for it strives for something that is God-like. The author of the book I have mentioned also quotes George Eliot's poem *Stradivarius* where the famous old violin maker is quoted as saying:

"If my hand slacked,
"I should rob God—since he is
fullest good—
"Leaving a blank instead of violins.
"He could not make Antonio Stradivarius' violins
"Without Antonio."

There is always a thought of comfort in the above sermon and much of truth in it, but I always feel inclined to add that this is one of the instances at least where a great many of us would willingly share our opportunities for culture. In our organization we have always advocated "Special privileges for none" and I think that it might well be advocated in this as in everything else.

We can well make the most of the opportunities for culture that we have, the opportunity for developing the fundamentals, and we can try to be artists in our work no matter how dull and uninteresting it may seem. There should, however, be a happy medium about accepting this doctrine, for too much of work and drudgery do not develop a cultured people but a serfdom, and it should be,

MRS. SPENCER ON RADIO JANUARY 18th

Since the early fall of 1926, Mrs. Spencer has given freely of her time and energy in writing the feature article for the U.F.W.A. page of this paper. The series of letters from her pen which have appeared, almost without a single break, in each issue of *The U.F.A.* since that year, have contributed in no small measure to the value of this publication and have proved of very great service to the Association. No section of the paper is more widely read than the section containing this fortnightly letter, of which high appreciation has been expressed in letters received from many parts of the Province.

Mrs. Spencer, who was vice-president of the U.F.W.A. when the women's branch was first organized, will be a speaker at the Annual Convention of the U.F.W.A. in Edmonton this week. Her address will be given at 3 p.m. on Friday, January 18th, when members who may find it impossible to attend the Convention will have the opportunity to hear her on the radio, from Station CKUA, Edmonton.

I think, our endeavor to lighten the drudgery for ourselves and others where we can, but accept what is inevitable with the realization that it does help to develop sterling qualities in us all.

Yours sincerely,

U. F. W. A.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

LAKE DE MAY WHIST DRIVE

Lake de May U.F.W.A. Local held a whist drive and sale in December, and are planning to put on an entertainment some time during the winter, states Mrs. C. B. Larson, secretary.

STAVELY U.F.W.A. OFFICERS

Mrs. J. Brown was elected president of the Stavely U.F.W.A. Local, at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. R. B. Hinckly, the retiring president. Mrs. W. Rush was re-elected secretary. The members are making a quilt, to be raffled at some future time; they are also planning a baby clinic for 1929 and a course in dressmaking.

RENOVATES COMMUNITY HALL

"We have just finished plastering the kitchen of our community hall," writes Mrs. Turley, secretary of Travers U.F.W.A. Local. "We varnished the wood-work and gave it a general cleaning, using the funds from a picnic held in July. We served lunch and supper recently, and held a bazaar, clearing about \$120. At the annual meeting Mrs. E. J. Reid was re-elected president, Mrs. Turley, secretary, and Mrs. A. Greenman is our new vice-president." This Local also elected program, reception, flower and entertainment committees.

ACTIVE YEAR AT NANTON

Nanton U.F.W.A. Local closed the year with a bank balance of about \$200, and a membership of 40, states the secretary, Mrs. V. M. Dwell. "Our program for the year included the following: League of Nations, World Peace, Education, Old Timers, Valentine Social, Irish Day, Doings at Ottawa, Our Flag, Current Events, Immigration, Patriotic Service, Wills, Property Rights, Health Lectures, Baby Clinic, Natural Resources. We were delighted to hear speeches by Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Kiser, Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. Heibert, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Coote,

Miss Manson, Miss Conroy, and others. We had a whist drive in January, in co-operation with the U.F.A.; our share of the proceeds was \$35.95; we had a tea and sale in December and cleared about \$63. We have sold most of our 100 cook books. Our Baby Clinic was a decided success: 65 babies and pre-school age children attended, and 32 of these had no defects." Mrs. F. G. Jewell was elected secretary for 1929.

DEWINTON LOCAL IN 1928

De Winton U.F.W.A. Local had fourteen members during the past year, with a good attendance at most of the meetings, states a report from Mrs. J. Dalzell, secretary. "In January we sent a delegate to the Convention, and in June we sent two girls to the University Week. In May we held a dance in connection with a miscellaneous shower for a family who had lost their home and contents by fire. At the July meeting the need of a cemetery fund to help towards cleaning and improving the Pine Creek cemetery was discussed. It was decided to take up the task and we now have \$41 on hand for this work. In November we were fortunate in having Mrs. Kiser with us; she gave a very interesting and beneficial address. Later we held a public meeting at the Community Hall, De Winton, when Mrs. Gunn was with us; her address was listened to with great interest and much appreciation. In December, to wind up the year of 1928, we held a Novelty Dance, which was quite a jolly affair. Mrs. R. Ness, Mrs. G. Heiner and Mrs. S. Jamison are our officers for the coming year."

WARDEN YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

Warden U.F.W.A. drafted a program at the beginning of the year, says a report from the secretary, Mrs. Lambert, with a subject for each meeting and provision for a social hour following. This was carried out through the year, everyone doing her part as planned. Twice the Local co-operated with the Stettler U.F.W.A. in serving suppers, thus adding to their funds. Delegates were sent to the Annual Convention and to the Junior Conference. In March the members gave a surprise tea to Mrs. Ward, who was leaving for the Coast, and presented her with a purse. In August the Local helped with the Junior Picnic. This Local has been particularly interested in studying the question of peace, and affiliated again with the International

League for Peace and Freedom. At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Mrs. Madison, president; Mrs. Brown, secretary; Mrs. Keep, vice-president; Mrs. Sarell, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. A. Carder, Mrs. H. Carder, directors.

Year's Activities of the Poplar Lake U.F.W.A. Local Are Reviewed

Useful and Interesting Program Followed
in 1928 Described by Secretary

Reviewing a most interesting and successful year in the history of the Poplar Lake U.F.W.A. Local, Mrs. M. Cavanagh, secretary of the Local, gives a brief outline of the monthly meetings held throughout the year. The program was widely varied, and the report reveals very plainly the fact that the ladies of Poplar Lake were never at a loss to find means of making the organization in their district of real value to the community.

The outline, as given by Mrs. Cavanagh, follows:

The January Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Bentley, president. The report of the political convention held in Edmonton on December 20th was given at this meeting. Mrs. Cavanagh was delegate. Garments were cut out from goods bought with the donation from the Tennis Club. Arrangements were also made for making a quilt and having a shower for Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Turnip Lake, who lost their home by fire. During the month the quilt was finished and presented along with many useful articles. A parcel was also sent to the Cooking Lake district.

The February Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Percy Hutchins. This meeting was addressed by Mrs. Gunn, President of the U.F.W.A. Belmont, Notre Dame and Turnip Lake Locals were invited to join with us and about 60 were present to enjoy a very interesting talk on Education by Mrs. Gunn. Mrs. Stott, of Belmont Local, gave a reading, which was also enjoyed.

The March Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Ferguson, vice-president. The feature of this meeting was Mrs. J. Whiteford's report as delegate from the Convention at Calgary. Mrs. Bentley read a paper on cadet training. Arrangements were also made for a concert to be held in April. A director's meeting was arranged for and held at the home of Mrs. Sweetnam, to draw up a program for 1928.

The April Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. Bacon, Poultry Raising being the topic for this meeting. Mrs. Whiteford and Mrs. Proctor gave interesting papers on the subject and Mrs. Burnell gave a humorous reading on "Setting a Hen." It was unanimously decided at this meeting to send a Junior to the young people's week at the University. A concert and basket social was also held in April, which brought in \$36.15 to the funds of the Local.

The May Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. Whiteford. The Dalton System of Education was the subject of this meeting. Mrs. Burns gave a splendid paper on the subject. Cuttings from newspapers were also read by members and a very interesting discussion followed for and against this system. It was also arranged to hold a shower at the home of Mrs. T. Burns for Mrs. Turney, who lost her home by fire.

The June Meeting was a United Tem-



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I end bunions with my new Pedodyne Solvent treatment. Pain stops almost instantly. Actual reduction of the enlarged growth starts so fast that your next pair of shoes may be a size smaller—often two sizes smaller. It's perfectly marvelous, and you can prove it by actual test.

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Gargle with Minard's in water. Also take a half teaspoon of Minard's in syrup at night. Quick relief assured for hoarseness, croup, quinsy and other troubles.

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"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

perance meeting, Poplar Lake meeting with Patricia W. M. S. in Patricia Church. The program consisted of speeches by Mrs. Millar and the Rev. Mr. Ramsay; solos were sung by Mrs. Field and Mrs. Bittorf; Martin Trewellyn Weeks gave readings. A very successful meeting was held and the collection went to the Alberta Prohibition Association. A hearty response was given to the shower for Mrs. Turney and a very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mrs. T. Burns.

The July Meeting was held at the South Side Park—a picnic lunch for members and their families. A very enjoyable lunch was served. After lunch arrangements were made for the Annual Picnic and ten dollars was voted to go toward the fund for Books of Knowledge, donated to the Paralytic Hospital for Children by East Edmonton Locals. The remainder of the afternoon was pleasantly spent in the beautiful park and at the swimming pool. The picnic was held on August 1st and proved successful.

The August Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Bentley. A dress-cutting demonstration was given by Mrs. Mahon and was highly appreciated by all members present. Miss McMillan, of the Home Bureau Service, gave an interesting talk on their branch of work.

The September Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Sweetnam. Each member gave a five minute talk on the home of their childhood; a very interesting meeting was the result.

In October no meeting was held.

In November the ladies invited the U.F.A. to meet along with them in the school house. Mr. Watson, of the Wheat Pool Field Service, addressed the meeting. Community singing, led by Mrs. McGugin was also enjoyed. The ladies served doughnuts and coffee.

The December Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. T. Burns. Election of officers and appointing of delegates occupied the time of members at this meeting. The old officers were all unanimously returned to office. A parcel of clothes was sent to a family in Thorhild; also to a boy in this district.

During the year the social service sent flowers to ten sick people and wreaths to two bereaved families.

Mrs. M. CAVANAGH,
Secretary.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Monday Dinner: Melt 1 tablespoon butter or dripping in a large baking dish, enamel or aluminum. Slice into it a thick layer of onions, then enough sliced raw potatoes to fill the pan within an inch of the top; pour in a can of tomatoes (or half a can if your dish is small); then cover the top with sausages, sliced thinly. Salt to taste, and cover all with boiling water; bake slowly three hours.

Stuffed Cabbage: Take a large cabbage and cut a slice three inches thick off the bottom end. Remove the core and hollow out the centre slightly. Fill the space with a mixture of raw lean beef and salt pork or bacon, run through the meat-chopper, and seasoned to taste. Replace the end slice of cabbage, and tie the parts together. Plunge in boiling, salted water, and let cook until tender. Serve hot.

Steamed Puffs: Beat two eggs, add 1 cup sweet milk, 1-3 cup sugar, 4 tablespoons melted butter, 2 cups flour, 3

teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup raisins; steam half an hour, in cups.

Water Cake: While this sounds rather "thin," it is a very appetizing cake, and it has the advantages of being very quickly made and of requiring neither eggs nor milk. The ingredients are: 1 cup sugar, 1 cup slightly warm water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter (melted), a pinch of salt, 2 cups flour sifted with 3 teaspoons baking powder, lemon flavoring. Mix in order given, and bake in shallow pan.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6335. Ladies' Morning Frock.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material, together with 3-4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 yards. Price 15c.

6355. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2 year size requires 1 5-8 yard of 36 inch material. For pockets and facing of contrasting material on collar and cuffs 1-4 yard 27 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

WRONG JOB

Ward Heeler—You promised me a job.
New Mayor—Well, I told my secretary to give you one.

Ward Heeler—But he wanted to put me to work!—*The Worker.*

A GOOD EXCUSE

Policeman (at 2 a.m.)—Out a little late, aren't you, old man?

Tough-looking Customer—Yes, perhaps, but it's the only chance us pedestrians get.—*Bystander.*

They Are My Friends

The friendly trees hold out their arms to me,
They bend and twist and whisper to the wind,
And all they say is beautiful and kind.

They take the summer's fever on their heads,
It trickles through their fingers, stippled, sweet,
And falls in broken glory at their feet.

They stand courageous against frost and snow,
Stripped of their leaves, pale, gaunt, and winter-worn
But gallant soldiers holding death to scorn.

Without the trees how pitiless the sky
Cupping us in with unrelenting might;
Too vast the day, too deep the lonely night.

They are my friends, and draw earth intimate,
God planted trees to play this human part,
They are my friends and live within my heart.

—SUSAN DeLANCEY, in *Scribner's*

"Inspiration in a Wash-Tub"

"On the Waterfront," is the title of a notable little booklet by J. S. Woodsworth M.P., the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, whom members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. had an opportunity to hear at a recent Annual Convention. The character of the articles is indicated in a short preface by the publishers, the Mutual Press, Ltd., of 134 Queen St., Ottawa.

"Prairie-bred, reared in a sheltered and cultured home; for years a minister of the gospel and close student of social problems, never having done for pay a day's manual work, the writer of these articles found himself, in 1918, attempting to earn a living as a longshoreman in Vancouver," reads the publishers' statement. "His past unknown to his fellow-workers, he was able to learn conditions from the inside. In time he became a member of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-52. These articles, written at the time, give intimate glimpses of the life and thought of the labor men. It is hoped they may serve to interpret the viewpoint of labor and that their publication may stimulate an interest in our still unsolved industrial problems."

We print below an article from the collection, "Inspiration in a Wash-tub," which will appeal, in a special way, to thousands of the farm women of Alberta through whose awakening to the possibilities of co-operative effort in dealing with local and national problems, there are coming "out of the wash tub a new set of values."

A brief quotation from this article was used in the U.F.W.A. section of *The U.F.A.* recently.

The article follows:

"Inspiration in a Wash-Tub"

The wife of a longshoreman was offering a constructive suggestion. "I thought of it," she said, "when I was at the wash-tub. That's where I generally get my inspirations."

Inspiration in a wash-tub—a rather novel suggestion. Yet why not? What more likely place?

Inspiration has become a rather serious word, carrying with it an odor of sanctity,



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Every Branch of this Bank undertakes to handle sale notes. You may discount the notes or leave them for safety, and whichever you do the Bank will notify the makers and make collection. Your banking business will receive every attention here. 38R

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connoting, as the logicians say, bibles and pulpits, and visions and angels. Thus it is quite conceivable that inspiration might come to some holy hermit as he performed his lonely vigils in a cave in the desert. Or an inspiration might come to some consecrated virgin as she knelt before her snow-white bed. But inspiration in a wash-tub in Vancouver in the year of our Lord 1918—preposterous!

But as a matter of fact all down through the world's history "inspirations" have not come to men and women who sought them after the manner approved by our legend-weavers. They have come to men and women in real life. Edison may be a modern wizard, but Edison did not make his discoveries by making secret passes or muttering mysterious formulae. The discovery may have come "in a flash." We don't know much about psychological processes. But it came to a man who had given years of special training and spent long nights in laborious research.

Religion and Real Life

After all, even in the history of religious thought, inspirations did not come to men who withdrew from the actual world and waited for some special revelation. Moses, it is true, was in the wilderness when he saw the bush that burned but not consumed—whatever that bit of symbolism meant. But Moses was at his ordinary work as a shepherd. Our modern professional religious leaders withdraw into their studies and work hard enough—but though they pump and pump the water won't come, or when something does come the people don't recognize it as the water of life, and refuse to drink it. After all, religion is simply a knowledge of the true principles of living and such knowledge cannot come apart from real life.

Under the existing industrial system there tends to be a division between "hand workers" and "brain workers." The hand workers are supposed to do mechanically what they are told. The brain workers are supposed to direct policies. But physiologists and psychologists alike tell us there is a very immediate and vital connection between hand and brain. Possibly in the evolution of the race hand work has much to do with brain development. It is not an unlikely thing that if hand work were to cease the brain might become atrophied or at least altered greatly in its structure and function.

Of course, in practice, hand work and brain work are never absolutely divorced. The hand worker thinks—if not about his work then about other things. The one who probably suffers most is the so-called brain worker, who, so far as his work is concerned, is often out of touch with the actual conditions of the lives that he is supposed to direct. Is it any wonder that the policies he initiates often fail to work? Yet it is to him—the professional leader—that we generally look for inspirations.

Two Women

Let us look at these two women. There is the one—a busy mother bending over a wash-tub. Here is the other—a "society" woman, childless, but a member of half a dozen clubs and "patriotic" organizations. To which of them should we look for leadership? Who knows the most about life? To whom are inspirations most likely to come? After all, this inspiration in a wash-tub isn't the preposterous thing it seems at first sight. It is quite conceivable that the "society" woman might have an "inspiration" with regard to some finishing touch to this evening's toilette, or the color schemes for the

next bridge-party, or the shape of the boxes for the Red Cross tag day. But when it comes to an inspiration with regard to the really worth-while things of life, I'll back the Madonna of the wash-tub!

Out of the wash-tub are coming the dreams of a new social order in which wash-day will not be the back-breaking, nerve-wrecking day it now is. . . . If our water powers could be in the possession of the people, who should really own them, an electrically-driven machine would lighten the labors of wash-day and make cool and pleasant the labors of ironing-day and make dustless and easy the labors of sweeping-day—and our thoughts go to the hundred and one labor-saving devices that are already on the market—if only we had the money! And the woman turns back to her wash-tub, but she has dreamed her dream and one day her dream will come true. Has she not a voice in the government?

New Set of Values

Women have rightly been rather suspicious when consoled for their lack of political power by the thought that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." They are just beginning to realize that hands in the soap suds may make this country a decent place in which to live.

Out of the wash-tub are coming a new set of values. That little dress is Mary's, and Mary is going to school, and the mother dreams of Mary and her education. Like another mother of ancient time, she "ponders all these things in her heart." She thinks of Mary's future—of her possible marriage—of the position of

women under existing laws—of the shame of much of our conventional morality. Those pants are Jack's. She stops to take out of a bulging pocket a miscellaneous collection of strings and marbles, and cores and tin soldiers. Tin soldiers—my boy, to go to war! My boy to come home broken like so many of the poor fellows—if he comes at all! What does the woman of the wash-tub care about the maintenance of some ancient dynasty, or the successes of secret diplomacy or the securing of new world markets. She loves her wee laddie. From force of habit she may join in "God Save the King" but her prayer is more truly expressed in "God Save the People."

Yes, out of the wash-tub is coming an ever widening sympathy—the spirit of the new brotherhood. As the mother thinks of Mary and Jack, she thinks of the little neighbor children—of Mrs. Brunn's struggle to get boots for her children to start to school; of the little woman next door, who should have an operation but whose husband can't get work because he came from Germany at the age of two! Of the thousands of little children all over the world who are perishing; of the thousands who are being nurtured in hatred—and the old Christmas message: "Peace, good will"—has a new meaning. The new movement has already begun.

Again the woman bends over her wash-board, but not in despair. She has seen a vision and dreamed a dream.

Mr. Woodsworth's booklet may be obtained from the publishers, price 25 cents.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

British Co-operators and Their Young "Pioneers"

Dear Juniors:

"In unity there is strength" is an old, old saying, and that it is true has been fully proved by many organizations. But unity has another advantage—organization another value. This value is social and educational and can be found in most young people's organizations.

That young people like to form clubs and societies—that they secure many benefits and pleasures from working, studying and playing together, the churches early discovered, and so various movements were started and have had great success. For a long time these organizations had the field of youth organization all to themselves. Those children whose parents objected to certain movements on the grounds of militarism were outside the pale—missing all the fun and benefits that those who were able to join up secured.

Rural children were among the unfortunate ones. These various church movements could not reach the more distant, out-of-the-way communities and for many years our young people, isolated on the prairies, had no means of co-operative work and play. With the coming of the Farmers' Movement things began to brighten for the young people, and now, in the four grain growing Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, we have Junior farm organizations filling a long felt need. Our boys and girls, working together in their Local

clubs, are able to secure the pleasures and benefits that boys and girls in the towns and cities have long enjoyed.

Co-operative "Pioneers"

But all boys and girls in the cities have not been able to enjoy clubs such as were desired. Perhaps one doesn't notice it so much in the smaller towns and cities, but in the large cities there are many people, principally among the working classes, who do not approve of the militaristic spirit engendered by the cadet and kindred movements. That they are beneficial in certain respects is, of course, conceded, but still, it is felt in many cases that the disadvantage I have named outweighs the benefits. In Great Britain, three or four years ago, a co-operative society, (formed of workers) decided to encourage the formation of a young people's organization that would give to the children of those people who do not approve of the other movements, an opportunity of enjoying some of the benefits to be derived from young people's organizations. Since that time a large number of "Fellowships" have been formed, and these Fellowships each take charge of a group of young people between the ages of ten and sixteen for the purpose of teaching handicraft, games, folk-dancing, dramatics and other interesting and educational activities. These young people are called "Pioneers."

Each member must sign a Declaration which pledges him or her:

"To camp out and keep fit in mind and body; to work for world peace and co-operation; to understand the mysteries of nature and the history of the world,

VERITABLE EGG-LAYING MACHINES

Flock average of 221 eggs per bird in 12 months—
1,000 eggs per individual bird in 7 years' egg-laying

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM LT.-COL F. W. LETHBRIDGE, D.S.O.

BY a recent post the Karswood Company received a remarkable letter from Lt.-Col. F. W. Lethbridge, D.S.O., the successful international breeder of Chateau de la Cote, La Ferriere (Deux-Sevres), Paris.

Lt.-Col. Lethbridge has been a user of Karswood Poultry Spice (containing ground insects) for seven years. He first commenced to use it on the recommendation of a friend in Calais in 1919, and his remarks, illuminated by the lamp of seven years' experience, are outstandingly reliable. This is the more pronounced by the fact that during this period Lt.-Col. Lethbridge has hesitated to express his opinion until now, when he breaks the silence with unstinted praise because of the positive and convincing proof he has had that Karswood Poultry Spice (containing ground insects) produces world-beating egg results without the slightest suggestion of forcing, and, in fact, quite to the contrary, it produces unequalled stamina and vitality in the birds themselves.

Moreover, the tests which he has carried out are of the most extensive and embracing character, leaving no possible room for doubt. This wonderful letter is therefore of vital interest and importance, not only to the small poultry-keeper, but also to the pedigree breeder and commercial egg farmer with large flocks, and to every single person who is looking for profit in connection with their poultry-keeping enterprises.

Here is the letter:—

To Karswood, Manchester.

I have, on the recommendation of a friend in Calais in 1919, been using your Karswood Poultry Spice for over seven years.

The general bias against all poultry spices is so great, and particularly amongst the leading authorities on poultry, that I have thus far hesitated to express my opinion on Karswood Poultry Spice, except privately to my friends and clients who have asked me, but the results of my seven years' experience on an average of from 800 to 1,000 adult fowls and from 5,000 to 6,000 young stock per year, appear to me to be so conclusive that I think, both in fairness to you and the poultry industry, I ought to tell you what my opinion is, and I give you authority to publish that opinion if you think fit.

I have undoubtedly, as I think is fairly well known on the Continent of Europe and in South America, strains of pedigree-bred White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds at least equal in excellence to any in the world, as is proved by the fact that the average for the whole of my flock of 1925 pullets passed through the trap-nets is over 221 eggs per bird for 12 months.

I am quite convinced, however, that such an average could not have been reached in our comparatively damp and cold climate—even with the best birds in the world—without the constant employment of your Karswood Poultry Spice, which I look on rather as a wonderful tonic than as an egg-forcing spice. I may say that I give all birds Karswood Poultry Spice from the first moment I start giving them mash, for chickens for the first three months or so, and for adults afterwards.

1,000 Eggs per Individual Bird.

It is constantly said that poultry spice, whilst forcing egg production for a short time, ends in either killing or seriously injuring the birds. I have no doubt that this is

true of most spices actually on the market, but my opinion of Karswood Poultry Spice is quite the contrary. I have at this moment in my breeding pens three Leghorn hens hatched in 1921 that formed part of the pen that was placed third in the English championship at the National Laying Test at Bentley in 1922, which have had Karswood Poultry Spice ever since they came to me in 1923. These birds have laid something like 3,000 eggs between them, and are still laying two to three eggs a week, which produce good chicks when set for hatching.

Moreover, many of my best breeding hens to-day, both for number and fertility of eggs, are birds hatched in 1923 and 1924, which have constantly had Karswood Poultry Spice, and continue to produce plenty of eggs and fine healthy chicks.

My pen of six White Leghorn pullets at present holding a big lead in the "Serial Laying Test"—an important English laying test open to the whole world—is bread from two hens hatched in 1923 and 1924, respectively, both of which have always had Karswood Poultry Spice, and the pullets themselves composing the successful pen had Karswood Poultry Spice in their mash up to the time they left me for the competition.

My farm is on a cold wet clay soil, with granite under, very unfavourable for weakly hens, yet my hens are always in splendid condition, and my average mortality, including old hens, for the last three years is under eight per cent. per annum, and much less for the pullets. Admitting that I have been selecting my birds for stamina as well as number and size of eggs during many years, still I consider that such results could not have been achieved without the constant use of your product.

Hoping that this letter, if you think it worth while to publish it, will result in many egg farms at present not making much more than both ends meet to show a satisfactory balance at the end of the year, believe me, dear sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. W. LETHBRIDGE.

Make This Test

Go to your local grocer, storekeeper, or produce dealer. Get a 25c packet of Karswood Poultry Spice, and give it to half-a-dozen of your birds, in accordance with the directions on the packet. Do not expect immediate results—Karswood works naturally, not suddenly. It takes at least a fortnight to produce results, but they are good and sure.

Note the Economy

\$.25 packet supplies 20 hens for 16 days.
.50 packet supplies 20 hens for 32 days.
3.25 (7-lb. tin) supplies 140 hens for 32 days.

Supplies

Karswood Poultry Spice is obtainable at all wholesalers and stores at the following standard retail prices:

½-lb. packet	Price \$0.25	1-lb. packet	Price \$.50
7-lb. tin	" 3.25	14-lb. tin	" 6.00
28-lb. tin, Price \$11.50			

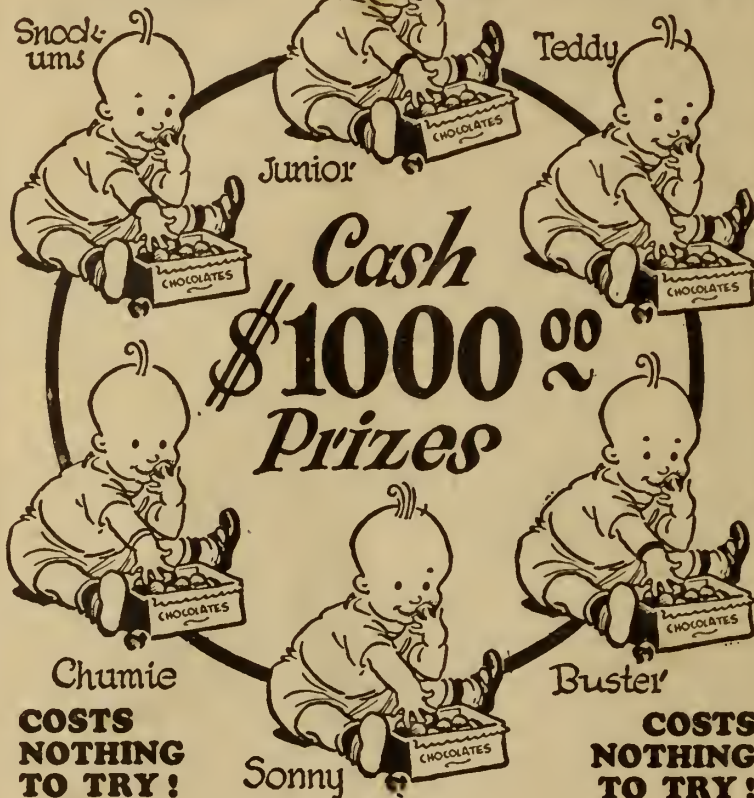
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88A Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, Eng.

Canadian Distributors: KARSWOOD,

358-362 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Find Snookum's Twin 94 Cash Prizes



**COSTS
NOTHING
TO TRY!**

**COSTS
NOTHING
TO TRY!**

\$1,000 Cash In Prizes

1st Prize.....	\$500 Cash
2nd ".....	\$150 "
3rd ".....	\$ 75 "
4th ".....	\$ 25 "
5 Prizes \$10 each.....	\$ 50 "
10 Prizes \$ 5 each.....	\$ 50 "
75 Prizes \$ 2 each.....	\$150 "

How to Win

Two of the babies pictured above are exactly alike. Can you find them? Note carefully, hair, bracelets, eyes, etc.

Rules

1. Employees of Strand Candy Co. and their relatives are barred from this Contest.
2. Write your name and address in lead pencil on the coupon. Say if Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
3. Use sharp lead pencil. Write the names of the babies you think are twins in the proper place on the coupon.
4. Be neat; remember, in case of a tie, neatness will be considered in awarding prizes.
5. Cut advertisement out on dotted line and send it to us.

Twins' Names are.....

My Name is.....

Street or Box No.....

Town.....

Write name and address plainly in lead pencil; state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss

STRAND CANDY CO., DEPT. 114

Strand Building, 81 Victoria Street, Toronto

Costs You Nothing to Win FIRST PRIZE

It need not cost you one cent in order to win any of the big cash prizes.

When we receive your entry we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE our small automatic salesman, which will provide much amusement for you and your friends, while disposing of a few boxes of our Famous Strand Chocolates at a few cents a box.

This will qualify your entry for the prizes, but YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE.

GIVEN

Every contestant who qualifies will be given ONE DOLLAR in cash in addition to any prize they may win.

that when I am older I may take my place as an intelligent and useful member of mankind."

After sixteen the Pioneers become Kinsfolk, and undertake a broader field of activity, the program they follow then being much the same as that followed in our own Locals. These Kinsfolk undertake the supervising of the Pioneers. This dividing of the young people into two groups after the manner of the Boy Scouts and Cubs, Girl Guides and Brownies, is a most successful way of solving the problem of getting all the boys and girls of all ages into the work. The co-operators foster the Kinsfolk and Pioneer movements because, as I have stated, these organizations of young people are free from even the tinge of militarism.

Perhaps in your own Local this plan would prove feasible, and would get all those little boys and girls who would like to take part in the work and enjoy some of the fun that they know you are having, into the Local activities. I hope some of our Locals will try this plan—I believe that two or three Locals already are doing so, but I should like to see more of our older boys and girls undertaking the responsibility of getting the smaller ones interested in the Junior U.F.A.

Faternally yours,
EDNA HULL, Secretary.

NEW LOCAL

I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director for North Peace River, announces the organization of a Junior Local at Dimsdale. This Local, which is the direct result of sending two delegates to the Junior Conference last June, has a membership of eight and Miss Freda Lewis is president, while Miss Iola Stephen is secretary, and Miss Emily Stephenson is vice-president. All the members are much interested in the work and the Local promises to be very successful.

WILLOW SPRINGS STILL ACTIVE

Willow Springs Local has been quite active during the past few months and many successful meetings have been held. At a basket social held by the Juniors, at which Mrs. A. H. Warr, Director for Athabasca, was present, a U.F.W.A. Local was formed. The membership of the Junior Local has increased considerably during the year. The Juniors contributed a sum of money toward the Christmas treat for the young children of the district. There is every prospect of 1929 being a banner year for this Local as interest was never higher, and the young people are all enthusiastic.

HAVE ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT

"A very interesting and enjoyable Christmas entertainment was held at Chesterwold Hall on Friday, December 21st," writes A. J. Crandall of the Junior Local at Chesterwold. "About 300 people were present, and the program, which was the result of the combined effort of Halfway Grove, Pigeon Creek and Red Mound Schools working together with the Junior U.F.A., was a complete success. The program consisted of various items ranging from short recitations and serious plays to comic dialogues and character songs. The school children delivered their part in a very able manner and the Junior's comic dialogues added pep and variety. Santa Claus made his appearance at last and the kiddies had their fondest hopes fulfilled, going home laden with presents. Toward midnight the dance music started and the remainder of the crowd enjoyed themselves until the early hours of the morning."

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P. S. C. Graduate, 1914

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WE TAN YOUR HORSE HIDES into soft, Warm Robes. BEEF HIDES into No. 1 Harness Leather. Work guaranteed.

THE BRIGMAN TANNERY

SASKATOON, SASK.

HOLD INTERESTING DEBATE

The Beddington Juniors combined with the Senior Locals in a most enjoyable program and dance January 4th. The main event on the program was a debate, "Resolved that moving pictures are more beneficial than harmful." The negative team was composed of Mrs. Short (leader) and Mrs. Laycock from the U.F.W.A. and Miss Irene Barker from the Juniors, and on the affirmative side was ranged Charlie Scott (leader), and Miss Edna Hull from the Juniors and George Wall representing the Senior U.F.A. After a most interesting debate the judges' decision favored the affirmative who were declared winners of the debate. During the evening many splendid musical numbers and readings were given, those contributing to the programme being, Mrs. Geo. Wall, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Laycock, Mrs. Perry, Misses Helen Bushfield, June Evans, Mabel Bushfield, and Edith Burwash, and Messrs. Lionel Perry and Fred Lewis. At the conclusion of the program, dancing was enjoyed.

Modern Youth and War

The answer given by the youth of the nations when the economic rivalries between the great states of the world again produce a warlike situation "may be the decisive factor as to whether there will be war," states William Stewart, a well-known Scottish journalist and member of the moderate wing of the British Labor party, writing in a recent issue of *Glasgow Forward*.

Mr. Stewart is a pacifist who believes that in the event of a new war coming, as the climax to industrial competition, as the British naval officer, Commander Kenworthy, has predicted it will if present tendencies continue, the great masses of the peoples concerned should refuse to participate. Upon this question there are of course differences of opinion, but it is perhaps worth while to examine the views which Mr. Stewart sets forth.

Drifting Towards War

"I should like to have some light thrown upon the mental attitude of the youth of the nation towards such subjects as patriotism, nationalism, internationalism, and war, subjects, all cumulatively inter-related with each other, and surely of some interest to the rising generation," states Mr. Stewart. "I FIND IN ALL AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS A GENERAL CONSENSUS OF OPINION THAT THE WORLD IS ONCE MORE DRIFTING TOWARDS WAR; A WAR IN WHICH THIS COUNTRY CANNOT HELP BEING INVOLVED. When war breaks out, what will be the attitude of the youth of the nation? It is said there are tremendous differences of outlook between the older and younger generations. That, of course, is true. There has always been, and always will be a difference between 'crabbed age' and virile youth. It is the law of nature. But that is not the question. The older generation were once the younger generation, and the question is, is there any real difference between the new younger generation and the old younger generation? We all know how the latter acted in time of war. Will the new younger generation act any differently?"

"I have lived through the period of the South African War, and through the period of the Great War. On both occasions the younger generation responded to the call enthusiastically, unthinkingly and uninquiringly. . . . Is there any

reason to believe that the new generation, which is said to be self-reliant, so free from conventions, so ready to discuss what are called forbidden topics; whose mentality is supposed to be so much more highly developed, whose conception of life is so much more enlightened, will answer the call to arms in other ways than the youthful generation that preceded it? I think that is a question of some importance. THE ANSWER TO IT MAY BE THE DECISIVE FACTOR AS TO WHETHER THERE WILL BE WAR. When the troops are marching, when the bands are playing, when the music halls are braying, when the proclamations are on the walls, and the Bishops are blessing the guns—and the poison gas—will this fine new generation be proof against the . . . allurements? Will . . . the opposite sex . . . present white feathers to the young men who have courage enough to refuse to fight?

An Optimist—but With Doubts

"I am an optimist, but I have my doubts. When I see how military tattoos, military displays, the pomp and circumstance of war attract youth today as it did in former times, when I see the Boy Scouts, the Boy's Brigade, and the Cadet Corps in every town and village, . . . I have my doubts concerning the new mentality of the coming generation in its outlook towards war; and when I know that there are probably a million young men unemployed, who would rejoice at any chance of escape from the monotony and uncertainty of their present way of living, I have my fears that even the alleged new youths' mentality will in no way restrict the supply of cannon fodder when it is wanted."

There are, as stated, many whose attitude towards war differs greatly from that of this Scottish writer. There are many who may feel that pacifism should end when war breaks out, that the time for thinking and examination of evidence of responsibility for the war will then have passed and that even though it mean universal ruin and the collapse of civilization as we know it—after the declaration there must be no cavilling. But whatever view may be taken of the matter, the questions Mr. Stewart raises call for an answer. The safest plan, in any event, is for the youth of today who will be the citizens of tomorrow, to determine that, as far as it may lie in their power to prevent it, the declaration of war shall never be made, and that in the meantime, by the building up of a co-operative form of social organization to replace the competitive, the root causes of modern wars shall be removed.

A FRIEND IN NEED

"I want a turkey, please."
"Certainly, sir. Trussed?"
"Oh, thanks—I am rather short of cash."—*Montreal Star*.

A GATE-CRASHER GETS HIS

Hostess (spotting uninvited guest)—How do you do? I didn't send you an invitation because I knew you'd be here just the same.—*Humorist*.

PERFECT SUBSTITUTE

Employer—Late again, Smith.
Clerk—I'm sorry, sir, but last night my wife presented me with a boy.
Employer—She'd have done better to present you with an alarm clock.
Clerk—I rather fancy she has, sir.
—*Passing Show*.

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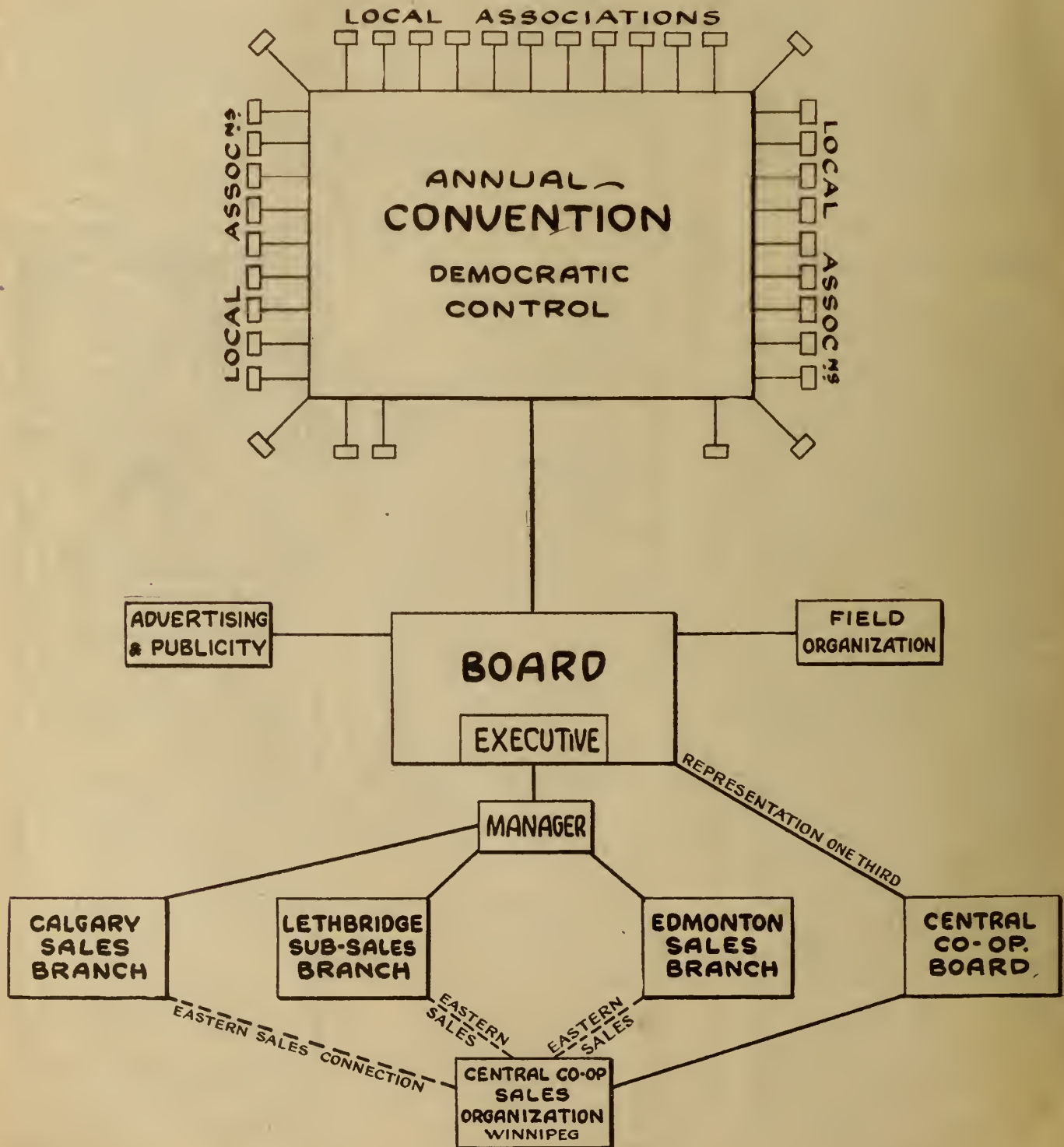
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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Method of Organization of the Livestock Pool



The chart above shows the manner in which the membership of the Livestock Pool is organized in Incorporated Local Associations, by contract in each case between the member and the Local, the Locals in turn being federated into the Provincial or Central Association by contract signed between

each Local and Central. The chart also indicates the method by which democratic control is exercised by the membership, through delegates elected by the Locals to the Annual Meeting, as well as the set-up of the Sales Organization, its different branches, and their relationship to one another.

What Livestock Pool Has Accomplished

(From the Stettler Independent)

The success of this Pool is now assured. We have only to consider how it is operating today, dealing with facts and figures.

From July 1st to November 30th, 1928, the Stettler Livestock Pool has handled:

1,867 Hogs, returns from same being.....\$34,978.10

994 Cattle, returns from same being..... 50,398.88

Total.....\$85,376.98

We realize that the cattle season is now about over, the hog season is just starting. During these five months the Pool has handled all the cattle from Stettler and Botha with the exception of 4 cars, and about 90 per cent of all hogs shipped from these points. On November 29th, we handled 6 carloads of hogs.

In shipping hogs through the Pool system we should consider some of the advantages that are being obtained.

If There Were No Pool

There being no middleman's profit, the farmer gets the full value for his hogs, and if he has Select Bacon Hogs in his shipment they will be marked at the shipping point and he will get a premium. A man with a few cattle has the same advantages as a man with a carload, in placing them on the Calgary or Edmonton market at 55 cents per hundred, having the full privileges of the open market, and getting all services that the Pool gives. If it were not for the Pool he would have to take what the drover offered.

Is not this open market something that we have all been striving for, yet there are some farmers who still sell to the drover. Since the Pool came into operation the local drovers have been paying within 75 cents to 80 cents of the Calgary market on hogs, whereas, before, they never paid within one dollar of the market price, and sometimes even \$1.25.

On several shipments of hogs this summer, the Pool has obtained within 25 cents of the Calgary prices for hogs; the packer accepting them at home weight and grades. This would mean about 90 cents per hundred pounds per hog that he is gaining over the price he got before the Pool was operating. Taking the average of all shipments, it is safe to say the farmer in the Pool is getting for his hogs from 25 cents to 35 cents per hundredweight more today on account of the Pool.

It has forced the drover to pay more to compete with the Pool, so that the outside farmer is getting more than he otherwise would do; yet he does not realize that he is paying the drover's profit, which he might keep in his own pocket if he joined the Pool.

Drover Deceived Member

There have been several instances around Stettler and Red Willow, where men representing themselves to be buying for the Pool, have induced farmers to sell to them. There is an instance of one Pool member, finding that he had been deceived this way, refused to deliver his cattle. The Pool shipped them in the usual way and he received twelve dollars more for them than the drover had offered him. In another case, a farmer received fifty-one dollars more for two cows in the Pool than what had been offered him by the drover.

For bull, drover offered sixty-five dollars; shipped to Pool, farmer received ninety-three dollars and ten cents. There

... Plow



more acres in
fewer hours
with an
**Allis-Chalmers
20-35**



TIMELY farming demands ready power.

Power that will answer your call whenever you need it. Power that will get the job done on time. That is the power of the Allis-Chalmers 20-35 Tractor.

And this fact, too, is being proven daily on farms all over the country — that the Allis-Chalmers will plow more in fewer hours at less cost per acre. This performance feature of the 20-35 is directly due to its ability to provide the lowest cost horse power of any tractor on the market.

Power to pull four 14" moldboard plows . . . strength to operate a giant 32" separator with all attachments . . . capacity to do any job on the farm that requires power—the Allis-Chalmers 20-35 Tractor has earned well its reputation as the greatest tractor buy today. Let us show you this superior farm tractor and explain its features to you. See if you don't get in the 20-35 more power for your money than you ever have been offered before.

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206 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Send me complete details about the A-C 20-35 Tractor.

Name.....

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R. F. D. Prov.....

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Into Robes, Harness, Lace or Rawhide Leather

All the Buffalo skins from the National Parks have been tanned by us for a number of years in competition with all other Canadian tanneries.

We have a few Buffalo coats for sale—both men's and women's—also made to order.

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SPECIAL ORDER NOW



Buy direct from mill and save. Wonderful Large Family Bundle, new Fall and Winter dress materials, finest quality, prettiest designs and shades; 3 to 5 yds. long; 32 to 38 inches wide. Union Novelty Flannels, Cashmerettes, Silk Rayons, Lustrous

Satinettes, Silk Finished Broad-cloths. Enough for 5 dresses. Think of it—5 dresses for \$5.00! SEND NO MONEY—Pay postman \$5.00 plus a few cents postage. Your money back, if not satisfied. Also large quantity wool cloth patches for warm quilts, \$1.25 bundle and postage.

NATIONAL TEXTILE MILLS

Station B, Box 136 Dept. J.

Montreal

are many cases where farmers have received less by selling direct to the drover.

As many of us are aware that since the first of January, 1928, the Livestock Pool has been operating on a different system than before, now having their own salesmen in Calgary and Edmonton, and all the Pool livestock are sold by these men, and we appreciate the fact that all shippers have been receiving satisfaction.

Be True to Contract

Let us all be true to our Contract, for only by that way can we build up a power—a selling power.

And when all join the Pool we can eliminate competition between ourselves, which is the worst kind of folly, for we should realize that every beast shipped outside the Pool comes into competition on the market, against the Pool, and this kind of competition always reduces prices. We shall then get into a position where we can demand a price for our livestock, rather than as it has been in the past, being obliged to take the price the buyer offered us.

The Manager and Directors,
The Livestock Pool, Stettler.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

The Responsibility of a Member in a Co-operative Organization

By N. A. LARSEN

Are the members of the various co-operative organizations taking the business seriously enough? This is a question which each individual must apply to himself.

After asking yourself this question, just stop and consider the whole situation, and it is more than likely that you will find a hundred and one different things still left undone, and that if you did your individual piece of work in this connection, you would be not only helping your own business, but by so doing you are also helping others.

It becomes necessary to remind the individual members of co-operative undertakings to take stock of their own actions; otherwise they are prone to forget their actual share in the operations of the organization, and in forgetting, they are neglecting their own business. Just consider what would happen to your competitors, if they simply sat down in their offices, and remained content to wait until business came to them! The business would not come to them and that is all there would be to it.

When Approached by Competitor

As a matter of fact, that is where they shine, they go after the business, and whenever you are approached by a competitor, requesting that you ship your product to him, it should make you say to yourself: "Here is a man going after business for his own concern. If he gets my product, he will make a profit out of it, otherwise he would not want it; so, instead of giving him my product to make a gain for himself, I will not only ship to my own organization, where I reap whatever benefit accrues from it, but I must also get after others to do the same, because by so doing we can all reap a benefit."

This is purely a business proposition, and it must be considered from a strictly business point of view. As individual members, you must not be content to keep aloof and not interest yourself in the affairs of your organization. There are numerous ways of interesting yourself, without making yourself a nuisance either to your Board, or your neighbor, and you can do it in such a manner that you will find your efforts well rewarded. For instance, in the selection of your District representative, you should exercise great diligence in this respect, and do your best

to have a man represent you who possesses the highest business qualifications, and one in whom you have every confidence. Nor should you be content to simply elect a representative, but after he is elected, you should want to know from him what he is doing in his capacity as Director, and if you know of any points that might be of assistance to him, in trying to carry out your wishes, let him know them, and see that he makes an effort to have your wishes gratified. Of course a lot of this will depend upon the kind of business you wish to have dealt with, if it is something detrimental to the welfare of other members, or not in conformity with the Constitution, then your Director should advise you accordingly, and try to show you why it cannot be done.

Assistance to Creamery Staff

You can also assist your creamery staff, by giving them details concerning any change of address, or any change in your shipping point, whereby your cheque and cream can still reach you without delay. When anything goes astray, it causes a lot of bother, and it also costs money to have to use up the employees' time to clear such matters, whereas this can often be avoided, if the necessary precautionary methods are employed.

There are times when members are inclined to feel there is something wrong in the returns they receive, and when such is the case, do not write in and state that you are being robbed, because in the first instance, there isn't an individual employed who can reap any benefit by robbing you, and it isn't often the case that anyone will do such a thing, if they know there is nothing in it for them. When you have occasion to complain, if you will place the facts of the case before us, giving as much detail as you can, then we will be in a position to investigate, and in most instances the necessary explanation can be given to the satisfaction of all.

If competitors come to you requesting you to ship your cream to them, you should listen very intently to their story of all the benefits you are to derive if you patronise them; then after hearing their side of the story, if you are not sure that what they have told you is correct, drop a line to your Association and give us an opportunity of finding out for you just how much truth there is in it.

What Co-operation Means

Keep constantly in mind the word "co-operation," and then remember what it means. It doesn't mean that someone else must do all there is to be done, and let the rest sit down and look on. Co-operation means a combined effort, all aiming at the same goal, and not being content until the thing being sought after is got. You must be prepared to do all you can for your neighbor, and you can rightly expect your neighbor to assist you in a similar manner. If you will only stand together and do for yourselves what your competitors promise you they will do for you, then you will accomplish something, and you will be the ones to reap the benefit.

You can make your lives worth living, and you can do the same for others, and many of your present worries can be turned into pleasures, if you will live up to the principles involved, not expecting something for nothing, but striving to control your own product, from the time of production right up to the time it reaches the consumer, and if this is done in the way it should be done, you will find your efforts crowned with success.

Calgary Milk Producers to Launch Co-operative Distributing Agency

Will Be Unit of Alberta Dairy Pool

At the annual meeting of the Calgary and District Milk Producers Association held in Hood and Irvine Hall, Calgary, on Thursday, January 3rd, the launching of a new milk distributing agency was unanimously decided upon. This distributing agency will be organized at once by the above association, which is securing incorporation for this purpose under the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act of Alberta. It will be a unit of the Alberta Provincial Dairy Pool, and subject to the central board of that Province-wide organization, which now operates a number of successful creameries. It will, like all the other farmers' pools, be owned and controlled entirely by producers.

In making the announcement W. A. Hunter, President of the Calgary and District Milk Producers Association, said it was the desire of the association to see established in Calgary a milk distributing plant equal in efficiency and in the up-to-date character of its equipment, to the Edmonton City Dairy, which is today recognized as one of the best in the Dominion in this respect. To this end, plans were being advanced by the Association.

The meeting was attended by 125 producers of milk supplying the Calgary market. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, W. A. Hunter, Beddington; first-vice president, Keyes Cullen, Springbank; second vice-president, Miss Laycock (of Laycock and McDonald), Calgary; Directors, Alex. Moore, Cochrane; John Bynon, Cochrane; L. E. Hayes, North Calgary; John Fairweather, Simon's Valley; George Church, Balzac; John McInnis, Midnapore; Secretary, O. Short, Beddington.

LAND O' LAKES CREAMERIES

By means of telegraphic transfers of money the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, is able to make quick returns to its member creameries for sales of butter and cream. The association has offices in Minneapolis, Duluth, Chi-

cago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and banking connections at each of these points. Buyers send their remittances for butter to the branch office in their own territory where the checks are deposited, the Minneapolis office advised by wire and the money transferred to Minneapolis for use the same day in meeting drafts drawn by member creameries and in making advances to member creameries. In this way the money received from the sale of butter and cream is paid to the local creameries with the minimum of delay.

Some 20 creameries within a radius of 20 to 30 miles of Minneapolis are sending their sweet cream to Minneapolis, where it is pasteurized, standardized to exactly 40 per cent test, and shipped to eastern markets in 10-gallon cans, arriving in excellent condition at such points as Boston, Springfield, Philadelphia, and even Jacksonville, Fla., where it is used as table cream. Twenty-one cars were shipped during the first week of November, also about 3 cars of frozen cream in 5-gallon cans.

CHEESE AND BUTTER CO-OPERATIVE

Although started in 1915 as a creamery, the Malad Valley Creamery Co., Malad, Idaho, now produces about seven pounds of cheese to one of butter. In addition to making and marketing butter and cheese the association handles a few eggs for its members. Total sales of farm products were \$116,386 for 1927. On January 1 last, there were 180 stock holders. About 225 farmers, however, were given marketing service.

AN ILLINOIS CREAMERY

More than one-half million pounds of butter is being made annually by the Farmer's Co-operative Creamery Co., Elizabeth, Ill. The figures for the last seven years are as follows: 1921, 329,182 pounds; 1922, 356,917; 1923, 418,095; 1924, 474,260; 1925, 561,400; 1926, 622,321; 1927, 566,089. A total of 1,650,565 pounds of cream was received in 1927 and the total sales for the year were \$241,584. The greater part of the annual output of the creamery is sold through commission houses. The average price paid patrons for butter fat for 1927 was 49.66 cents.

The association was organized April 11, 1914. At the beginning of 1928 it had 100 stockholders and was furnishing marketing service to 269 dairymen. It has outstanding capital stock of \$10,000 on which it pays dividends not to exceed 10 per cent.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

It is announced following a recent conference held at Trail, B.C., that experiments to determine the value of super phosphate fertilizer on Alberta farm lands will again be carried on by the Department of Agriculture during 1929 at various points throughout the Province. The results of the experiments along this line conducted during the past season are considered sufficiently encouraging to warrant further tests. Free supplies of the fertilizer will again be furnished by the Trail Smelter and will be carried free of charge by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Special attention will be paid during the coming year to the effects of this commercial fertilizer when applied in some of the areas of lighter soil in Central and Northern Alberta.

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NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 18)

this lesson, unlike most poker lessons, is given free: That an ace in the hole means that the holder has a hidden card enabling him to dominate the game of his opponents.

This particular ace in the hole meant that when the annual meeting was held by the co-operative dairymen with the distributors, the latter became very receptive to reason in the prices they were willing to pay for fluid milk when they were told that unless they did so the entire output would be diverted to the unused plant. That plant is carried by the co-operatives as price insurance and that is exactly what it is.

MR. GRAIN BUYER

When you see a Farmer frowning
And he's headed for your place,
Put a twinkle in your eye
And a smile upon your face.

Do not set yourself "again" him,
Do not say "I have heard your stuff."
Listen to the same old story
Though it may seem very rough.

For the Farmers all are human,
You should always do your part,
Helping him to see the (sun) light
And yourself to a lighter heart.
—Pool Buyer, Tofield, Alta.

NEW POOL SIGNERS

During the holiday season the stream of new contracts coming into the head office of the Wheat Pool diminished in size somewhat. Nevertheless not a day passed without some contracts being received and the average increase has been about 25 a day. A few of the recent signers with wheat acreages of 300 or over are:

Amasa Bullock, Sr., Raymond, 400 acres; Jemima Hopkins, Grassy Lake, 500; Frank Raepsaet, Medicine Hat, 300; C. Oscar Nelson, Youngstown, 450; Albert Jas. Miller, Champion, 500; Robert Jackson Halsey, Hussar, 900; Hans Huseby, Holden, 400; P. Verweire, Strathmore, 325; Luther Vert, Kirriemuir, 300; S. Bair, Esther, 300; Jennie Solberg, Cereal, 400; Frank H. Harriman, Nightingale, 300; H. M. Russell, Carmangay, 320; H. W. Wightman, Langdon, 540; Thomas Fitzgerald, Crossfield, 500; E. H. Griffin, Carmangay, 500; Adam Dubeau, Redcliff, 600; Steve Poshkiwski, Hardieville, 300; Frank James, Grassy Lake, 640; Ed. Fortin, Grassy Lake, 320; Mrs. E. S. Easterbrook, Cowley, 300; F. G. Gladwin, Acme, 400; Johann Gross, Craigmyle, 300; Rev. Albert Kujath, Calgary, 330; J. A. McPhee, Sampsonston, 315; Mrs. Carrie Diegel, Craigmyle, 306; Ray Burns, Carmangay, 320; E. J. Christa, Stavely, 595; Gust Bittner, Didsbury, 300; John Salberg, Magrath, 300.

NATURE'S SAFEGUARD

"The Observer," writing in the *Alberta Farmer and Calgary Weekly Herald*, says: Still another action has been entered against a Western Canada Wheat Pool, this time in Saskatchewan. It and the Alberta action being now before the courts, it would be improper to discuss them in print. But there is no lese majeste in what I propose to write on this subject right here and now. Speaking about co-operation and co-operatives, has it ever occurred to you that the most

complete and successful organization of this nature is the human body? There never has been anything like it, and there never will be. Operated as it is from its brain cells, with its extensive and complicated system of nerve centres and intercommunicating lines functioning automatically and without failure, it is the most wonderful bit of co-operative machinery possible to conceive. We could talk for a week about it and still have much to talk about, but just now I want to refer to one particular function through which nature safeguards the human body against possible collapse. You know what happens when you get a cut somewhere on your body. You bleed. Unless it is an artery or large vein that is severed you expect the bleeding to stop itself, which it usually does. Immediately the cut occurs there is a rush of blood to the wounded spot. That rush carried out with it whatever there might be of poison in the wound. As the blood drips from the cut it comes in contact with the air. If it is the right sort of blood, contact with the air causes it to coagulate or thicken over the wound, with the speedy result that the break in the skin and flesh is covered by what we call a scab. Under the protection of that covering nature starts her healing process and some day we find the scab dropping off and beneath it there is a healed scar. That is true co-operation. And my point is this: In any of our co-operative movements when attacks come from outside, we show our true co-operative spirit best by rushing to the defense, just as does the blood of the human body. Wounds that come to us from the outside, no matter how severe, are simple to deal with in comparison with those which come from within. The wounds from within indicate a divided house and a house divided is on the way to a bad fall.

News & Views

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Picardville. C. P. Lambert is president and A. Smith, secretary.

Wheat Pool Local, of Altario, has a new secretary—J. E. Johnson, of Altario, in place of Mrs. Mary G. Stokoe.

The California citrus fruits co-operatives appropriated \$1,500,000 for the 1929 advertising campaign.

A new Wheat Pool Local has been formed at Peoria, with O. L. Toftner as secretary, and Fred Reising, chairman.

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Paradise Valley, with Elmer Clay as chairman and Robert Fair as secretary.

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Morningside, with J. W. Auten, of Ponoka, as secretary, and W. E. Preston of Morningside as chairman.

L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, recently stated: "In few countries, if any, has the work of the scientific breeder of plants contributed more directly and substantially than it has in Canada."

At the annual meeting of Tofield Wheat Pool Local, George Abernethy, of Tofield, was elected president, and T. E. Seale, of Tofield, secretary, for the ensuing year.

Land o' Lakes, big Minnesota dairy products co-operative, now making a mark in the egg and poultry business. This co-operative did a 46 million dollar business in 1927.

John Rufenacht, of Hardisty, writes: "Read in your paper of the 1st of December re naming of Pool elevators. I think the use of numbers as at present is the most practical. Our Pool boosters are unselfish men. They do not look for titles."

New Wheat Pool Locals have been formed at DeWinton and Mazeppa. A. R. Sangster and W. G. S. Heaver, both of DeWinton, are the secretary and chairman, respectively, of the former; and C. M. Sutor, of Blackie, is secretary of the latter, with Arthur Thompson, of Gladys, as chairman.

"Your program of last Wednesday was very good," writes a French Pool member, Louis Z. Magnant, of St. Iina. "Mr. Normandeau's singing and talk were very good. It came over fine. Give us some more of the French language, and thank you ever so much. There's just one thing about your programs—they are too short. Why not one hour? Ask the listeners—they will say the same."

Peter Kowalski, of Bon Accord, writes: "I wish to send you a few words of appreciation for the splendid address that Mr. Babiuk gave us over the radio in Ukrainian language last Wednesday. I had several Pool members listening with me on my radio and they all said that it was the best information they ever heard from the Pool in Ukrainian language. There are quite a number of Ukrainian and Polish having radios now, and we all hope and beg you to give us some more of Ukrainian programs over the radio. I am sure this will help the business of the Pool so keep on the good work."

A Sure Cure

In days ante-bellum the farmer (you tell 'em)

Could market his grain and his stock;
And if he was lucky and saved every
buck he

Would have something left for his sock.
But those days have flown; today there
is no one

Whose farm does as well as of old;
And those who still dicker with some
market-slicker

Will find they themselves have been
sold.

There's one anti-toxin for traders who're
foxin'

The farmers of most of their jack;
There's one way to fool 'em—our crops
we will pool 'em

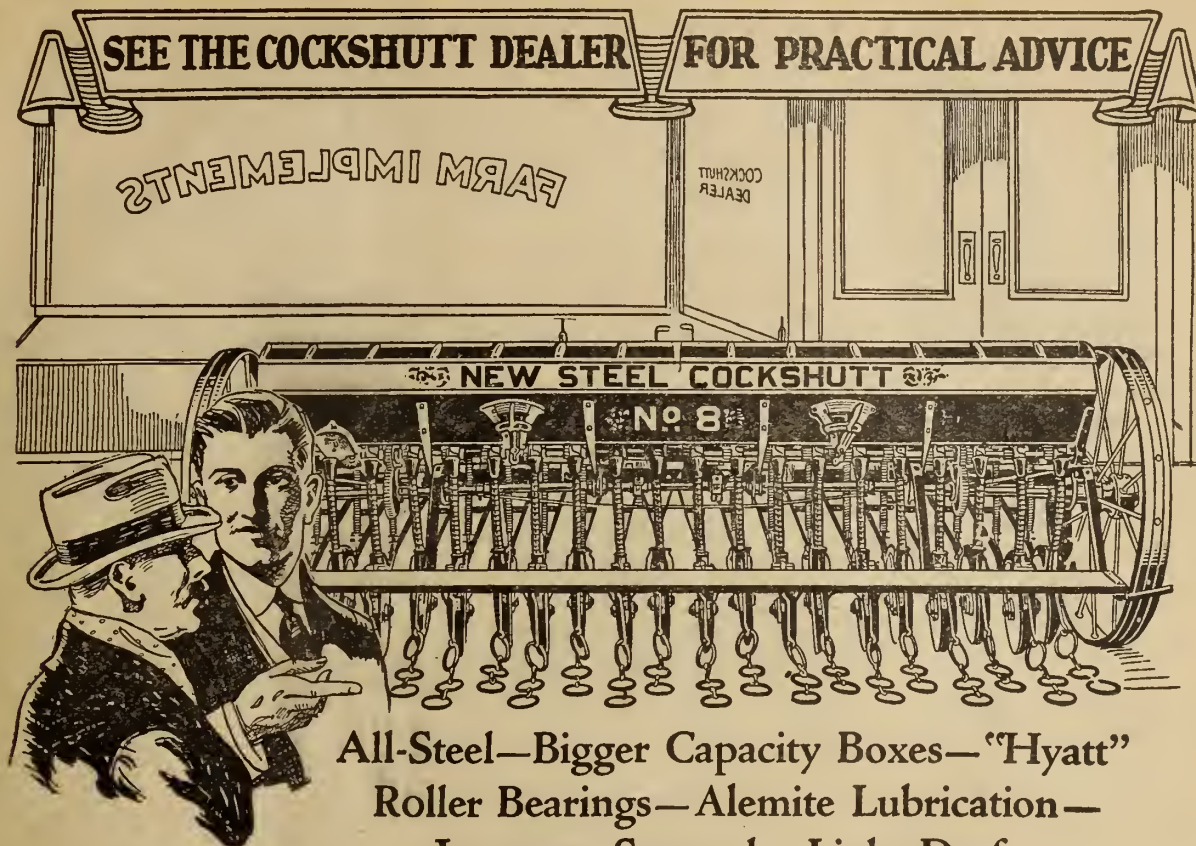
And leave them a-holding the sack!

—Victorian Producer.

THE HITCH-HIKERS

One of the great burdens that must be carried by a co-operative association is the burden of the non-member. Enjoying all the benefits of price levels created by the co-operative, the non-member refuses to carry any of the load. A fitting name has been given to the non-member by Prof. B. H. Crocheron, of the University of California, who terms him "the hitch-hiker."

According to Professor Crocheron, "a hitch-hiker is one who starts out, ostensibly to walk, but really to ride at some-



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working parts you are assured of light draft. Grain boxes hold 2 to 4 bushels more than ordinary drills. All adjustments are easily made. Working parts are accurately machined and fitted. An outstanding example of real improvement and progress in the manufacture of farm implements. If you are considering a new Drill this spring, be sure to see this wonderfully-improved machine at the nearest Cockshutt agency.

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one's expense. He seems to be an independent traveler, but really depends on the rest of society to take him on his way. There are a lot of hitch-hikers in agriculture. They claim to be independent, but, in reality, they ride on the co-operative movement whenever they get a chance and so long as it goes their way.

"The farmer who refuses to join his fellows in their efforts at beneficial movements in buying and selling pays none of the costs of these operations, but profits by them whenever they succeed and when good crop prices are obtained as the result of organized effort. Hitch-hikers are parasitic travellers. Society looks on them first with amused tolerance, but later as a serious menace.

"Agriculture needs a clear vision of the co-operative movement as a long-time process with a stable membership and a continuous, even flow of products. Non-conformists disrupt the market system and constitute an actual and serious deterrent to systematic and advantageous farm procedure." The friends of co-operation will certainly approve of this summary of the non-member situation.

Pool Field Service Notes

A. W. Crummey of the Pool Elevator Department was at the Pool meeting held at Coalhurst and gave a very interesting talk on Pool elevators.

G. D. Sloane, delegate for B-8, had a slight attack of the 'flu, but was able to be present at a meeting at Nanton, where he gave a report of the Annual Pool Delegates' Convention.

G. G. Coote, M.P. for Macleod constituency, was at a Pool meeting at

Nanton and entered whole heartedly into the discussions. Mr. Coote is an enthusiastic Pool booster.

On January 2nd, five acres of land was seeded to Marquis wheat at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. This was done purely as an experiment, and the results will be awaited with interest.

On January 2nd a meeting was held at Garden Prairie School. The delegate, A. McGregor, gave a report of the convention held at Calgary in December. Many questions were raised, and answered. The field man for the district was present.

George M. Murray, Vancouver newspaper man, who is now touring the Orient, says that there are large opportunities in Japan for increasing the sale of wheat. The day of rice is passing, Mr. Murray says, and more and more wheat is becoming popular. Japan has a population of 65 million people with a natural increase of 750,000 each year.

Very successful meetings were held at Coalhurst and at Nanton on January 4th and 5th. The interest evidenced in Pool matters was very intense, and an unusual number of questions and helpful criticisms were brought forward. As Pool members become more conversant with the things the Pool has accomplished and is undertaking, they become more anxious to have their neighbors belong.

Saturday, December 22nd, a well attended Pool meeting was held at Bow Island. J. O'Neil, Pool delegate for A-7 and Norman Nelson, Wheat Pool field man, addressed the meeting. Mr. O'Neil gave a very interesting report on the recent Pool Convention held in Calgary. Mr. Nelson gave a talk on handling of

wheat from the time of delivery by farmer until disposed of by Pool through Pool and non-Pool facilities, pointing out the advantage of patronizing Pool owned facilities; and other matters of interest to Pool members.

On Saturday, December 8th, a Pool meeting was held at Whitla. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Gershaw, M.P., Mr. O'Neil, delegate for A-7, and Norman Nelson, Pool fieldman. There were 53 present at the meeting and some very interesting facts were brought out. A number of questions re farmers' rights according to Campbell Amendment were answered by Mr. Nelson. Farmers have been refused to a large extent the right of shipping to Pool terminals from line elevators. As farmers here see it, the only solution for them is a Pool elevator, and much interest was shown regarding next year's construction program.

Friday, December 14th, a Pool meeting was held at Winnifred. J. O'Neil and Norman Nelson, Wheat Pool field man, attended this meeting. A very interesting report on the Pool Convention held recently at Calgary was given by Mr. O'Neil. Mr. Nelson gave a brief talk and answered a number of questions pertaining to Pool matters. Construction of a Pool elevator has been started here and farmers are holding back as much wheat as possible. The meeting voiced the opinion that if construction of elevator was completed by January 15th, it would at least handle 100,000 bushels this season.

A meeting was held at Prospery school, south of Winnifred, Saturday, December 15th. This meeting was addressed by J. O'Neil, delegate for A-7 and Norman Nelson, Pool field service man. Over 50

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

desire for the setting up of the ordinary machinery by which alone differences between states can be settled peacefully, was in some mysterious way "un-British," the inference being that the sound British policy would be to risk another war.

Today the newspapers display on their front pages almost every day, despatches from Britain describing the "insistent demand" of British people of every class and every political creed, for the resumption of relations. Thus the very papers which were most critical of the U.F.A. resolution are being brought to the point at which they must admit that the Farmers' Convention was right—and right twelve months before the newspapers.

Only a few weeks ago the Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill—a confessed admirer of Fascism who announced in the House of Commons some years ago that the Government of which he was a member had spent \$500,000,000 in an attempt to overthrow the present Russian regime by force—made a strong appeal for the restoration of the normal diplomatic machinery. Of this appeal the *Manchester Guardian* said, under date of December 21st:

"Mr. Boothby's speech last week upon the resumption of diplomatic and trade relations with Russia may well prove an event of considerable importance. Mr. Boothby is Parliamentary Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his remarks are not the casual utterances of an ordinary private member. Of course he speaks for himself and not for Mr. Churchill. Yet his speech goes far to bear out the rumours that the question of restoring our trade with Russia has recently been disturbing Cabinet Ministers. It should be remembered that the disastrous raid on Arcos was the undiplomatic action of the Home Secretary rather than that of the Government. No one, indeed, had better expressed the objections to that melodramatic gesture than Sir Austen Chamberlain, who had recently refused to break off relations with Russia because such a step could not benefit us in any way and 'would give us no weapon for fighting disorder or disloyalty or revolution within our own borders, would create

division where we seek union, and would in its echoes abroad increase the uncertainty, increase the fears, increase the instability of European conditions which it is and ought to be our chief object to remove.' Sir Austen was an accurate prophet, but it is mainly because the breach of diplomatic relations had the immediate effect of reducing our exports to Russia by more than half that, as Mr. Boothby stated yesterday, there is a definite movement in the City and among industrialists to repair the harm which the Home Secretary has done. . . . 'No sensible person,' says Mr. Boothby, 'can view with equanimity an indefinite breach between Great Britain and Russia, carrying with it an indefinite delay in the economic recovery and the disarmament of the Old World.' Mr. Boothby is right. He urges that the Russians should make the first advance. It would be welcome if they would do so, but, in view of our million unemployed, can we afford to throw good trade away for a point of punctilio?"

* * *

The creation of private vested interests in public utilities, with all that this involves, has already gone too far in Alberta. There is no argument in favor of private ownership of "super-highways" which could not with equally sound logic be advanced in favor of private ownership of super-power.

* * *

PARTY POLITICS VS. CO-OPERATION

"The only kind of appeal that wins any instinctive response in party politics is an appeal to hostile feeling; the men who perceive the need of co-operation are powerless. Until education has been directed for a generation into new channels, and the Press has abandoned incitement to hatred, only harmful policies have any chance of being adopted in practice by our present political methods. But there is no obvious means of altering education and the Press until our political system is altered."—Hon. Bertrand Russell.

* * *

"No tyranny is more oppressive than that of obscurantism fortified by good intentions."—G. E. G. Catlin.

persons were present. Mr. O'Neil gave a very interesting and able report of the recent Convention held in Calgary; and Mr. Nelson dealt with such Pool matters as grading, Pool grade checkers, automatic sampler in Pool terminals, Campbell Amendment, car book, and other matters of interest to Pool members. A number of ladies were present and a very nice lunch was served after the meeting, and was enjoyed by all.

On Friday, January 4th, a well-attended Pool meeting was held at Fettig school, south of Grassy Lake, for the purpose of winding up the business of operating a Pool loader. This Pool loader was operated from November 22nd to December 29th and had a total handling of 37 cars of wheat, or 58,300 bushels. The Pool farmers used this loader to get their grain to Pool terminals. They organized a business of handling the grain in excellent style, and found that the cost of operation was three-quarters of a cent a bushel. One thing that pleased these Pool farmers very much was the satisfactory grade obtained. A large percentage graded 2 Northern, no dockage; and one car went 1 Northern no dockage. This little organization operated virtually as a Pool within a Pool. Their co-operative spirit and the excellent manner in which they took hold of and handled the business of operating the loader is to be highly commended. They have the true co-operative spirit. Norman Nelson, Pool fieldman, attended the meeting at Fettig and gave an address on Pool matters. He mentioned that the new Pool elevator at Grassy Lake was open for business the following day, January 5th, and pointed out the advantages of patronizing Pool owned facilities, both from a handling and selling point of view. Mr. Nelson signed up 13 wheat contracts and 9 coarse grains contracts for a total of 3500 acres which makes the Grassy Lake district 90 per cent Pool.

H. W. Keay's Action

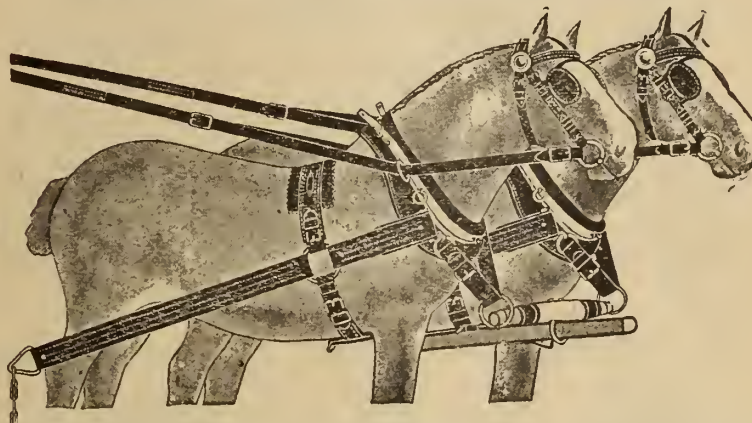
When H. W. Keay commenced his legal action against the Alberta Wheat Pool for \$2,500 damages because of the distribution of Pool elevator profits on a patronage basis, the Pool solicitors entered as a defence that the matter was one for arbitration and not for the law courts. This defence was based on clause 57 of the By-laws which reads as follows:

Every dispute between any member or members of this Association or under the By-laws and the Trustees, Treasurer or other officer thereof shall be decided by arbitration as provided by the Arbitration Act, provided, however, that this provision shall not apply as between the Association and any member who fails to fulfill any of the covenants contained in the Marketing Agreement.

Argument on this point was presented to the court and Mr. Justice Walsh has just recently given his decision that this particular clause does not apply in this instance and the Pool's application to have the legal action dismissed has been refused. It is just possible that Pool members may have misunderstood the cause of the Pool's solicitors' action in asking for arbitration, but this procedure was based on the clause of the By-laws previously mentioned. This case will now be proceeded with unless the Directors of the Pool decide on appealing the judgment given by Mr. Justice Walsh.

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A harness production that enables you to order your season's requirements with the utmost confidence that you are getting only genuine value for your money.

This offer is really exceptional. Study the description carefully and decide for yourself.

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- (2) Dreadnought, unbreakable steel hames.
- (3) Standard Bridles.
- (4) Heavy felt lined pads with 1½ inch billets.
- (5) 1½ inch breast straps, martingales and belly bands.
- (6) 1 inch lines complete with snaps.

ROYAL HARNESS, as above..... **\$32.95**

REGAL HARNESS, as above, but with the popular
2 inch 2 ply traces as shown in cut..... **\$37.25**

These prices are f.o.b., Calgary or Edmonton, and can be ordered from any of our local dealers, who will hand back your money if you are not satisfied on inspection, that this is the biggest harness value offered this Winter.

Remember to look for the "GOLDEN GRAIN" (G.G.) trade mark stamped on every strap. It is your protection against substitutes.

GREAT WEST SADDLERY COMPANY Limited

DEPT. U

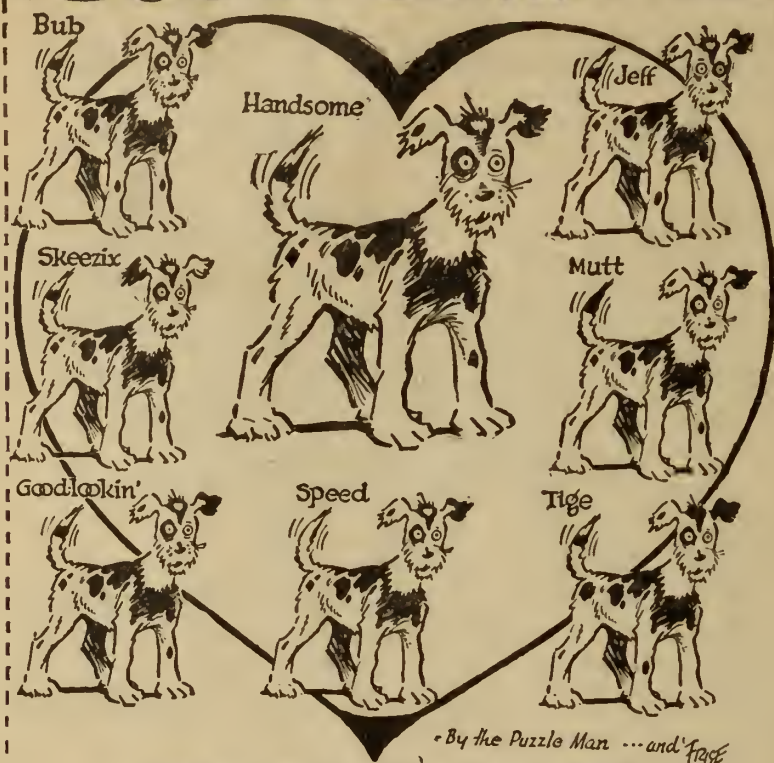
Ship Your Grain TO UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG

LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

\$1000. Cash Prizes in



Find Handsome's Twin

\$1,000 Cash In Prizes

1st Prize.....	\$500 Cash
2nd ".....	\$150 "
3rd ".....	\$ 75 "
4th ".....	\$ 25 "
5 Prizes \$10 each.....	\$ 50 "
10 Prizes \$ 5 each.....	\$ 50 "
75 Prizes \$ 2 each.....	\$150 "

GIVEN

Every contestant who qualifies WILL BE GIVEN samples of our merchandise valued from 50c. to \$2.00.

How to Win

Two of the dogs pictured above are exactly alike. HANDSOME is one of them. The puzzle is to find his twin—the dog marked exactly the same as Handsome. Six of the dogs have different markings; one of them, Handsome (the big dog in the middle) and One Other Dog are marked exactly the same. Look for markings only on Ears, Eyes, Crown of Head, Tail and Front Legs.

The name of Handsome's twin is

My name is

Street or Box No.....

Town..... Province

Write name and address plainly in lead pencil, state whether, Mr. Mrs. or Miss.

Name of this Newspaper is

145 Wellington St. W **ATLANTIC MILLS** Toronto 2, Ontario

Contest Closes January 31st, 1929

Nothing to Sell

YOU WILL POSITIVELY NOT BE ASKED TO SELL ANYTHING FOR US in order to win any of the Big Cash Prizes offered above. When we receive your entry, we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and ask you to make a small purchase from our catalog to qualify. YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE.

Rules of Contest

1. Use sharp lead pencil. Write the name of the dog you think is Handsome's twin in the proper place on the coupon.
2. Write your name and address in lead pencil on the coupon. Say if Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
3. Cut advertisement out on dotted line and send it to us.
4. Be neat; remember, in case of a tie, neatness will be considered in awarding prizes.
5. Employees of Atlantic Mills and their relatives are barred from this Contest.
6. Only one entry will be accepted from a household.
7. Address entries to The Puzzle Man, Atlantic Mills, 145 Wellington St. W., Toronto 2, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 14)

Provincial Legislature has been urged to do away with the party system. At the last Convention, a Mr. Hanson, I believe the gentleman's name was, had a resolution passed asking for the establishment of Urban, Rural and Mining Constituencies.

It is realized that it is a vital matter and the Legislature realize it too, but they are there to tackle affairs of a far-reaching nature; conditions demand that. If we are going to have permanent economic betterment, we have got to have some changes on the statute books and one of the first changes should be to make it next to impossible for hidden interests to direct and control any bunch of legislators. Many may smile when I suggest that Lords Birkenhead and Melchett (Alfred Mond) may have a big say in the Government of Canada, their influence even reaching as far as the Alberta Legislature. We know who directs the U.F.A. members, why not make it possible to know who is pulling the strings behind the other members.

W. HORNER.

Hespero, Alta.

Mr. Horner evidently refers to a resolution moved by H. G. Young, which asked the Provincial Government "to divide the people and not the districts, giving each class the right to nominate and elect their own representatives." This was lost, and the Convention later passed a resolution asking "that the principle of proportional representation be followed in the redistribution of rural seats as far as possible, keeping in view the difficulties of introducing it in those parts of the Province where the population is widely scattered."—Editor.

New Offer Made re Natural Resources

Present Subsidy to Be Paid in Perpetuity

MINERAL RIGHTS ON FOOTING OF THE OTHER PROVINCES

No Reference to Contentious Clause 17 re Schools

EDMONTON, January 10.—The new offer of the Federal Government with regard to Alberta's natural resources, just made public, provides that, if it is accepted, all the natural resources, with the exception of the national parks, will be turned over to the Province; school lands and funds will be administered in accordance with Provincial laws; and an annual cash subsidy of \$562,500 will be paid by the Dominion "in perpetuity."

It is thus evident that the Province will be substantially the gainer as a result of the negotiations that have taken place, and the attendant delay. In the offer made three years ago, it was proposed that the subsidy be paid for only two years. The new terms are apparently part of a general plan for more generous treatment of the Western Provinces by the Dominion, in line with the increased financial assistance given to the Maritime Provinces as a result of the Duncan report. It will be remembered that this whole matter was thoroughly discussed at the conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments last year. The matter of the Alberta resources was the subject also of a recent meeting in Ottawa, when Hon. Mackenzie King

intimated to members of the Alberta cabinet what the terms of the new offer would probably be.

Chief Provisions

The chief provisions of the proposed agreement are:

1. The Dominion will transfer to Alberta the natural resources in their entirety, with the exception of those areas now set apart for park purposes.
2. With regard to mineral rights in national parks within the Province, it is proposed to place Alberta on the same footing as the other Provinces of the Dominion.
3. With respect to the school lands trust funds and the school lands it is proposed that these shall pass to the administration of the Province, but shall be set aside and continue to be administered by the Province for the support of the schools organized and carried on therein, in accordance with the laws of the Province, but in compliance with the letter and spirit of the constitution.
4. Following the transfer to Alberta of the natural resources, it is proposed to continue to pay to the Province of Alberta the present annual subsidy in lieu of lands, of \$562,500; with the understanding, of course, that the increases in the subsidy to the Province as provided for during the administration of the natural resources by the Dominion Government, shall cease upon the transfer of the resources to the Province.

It will be noticed that the clause regarding school lands has now been drafted to omit any reference to section 17 of the Alberta Act, which caused the delay in the conclusion of the negotiations three years ago. The present clause uses the wording of the Alberta Legislature, with the addition of the words: "But in compliance with the letter and spirit of the constitution."

Premier Brownlee stated to representatives of the press that Premier King had assured him that if the offer were accepted, the Federal House would pass the necessary legislation to make it effective, at the forthcoming session.

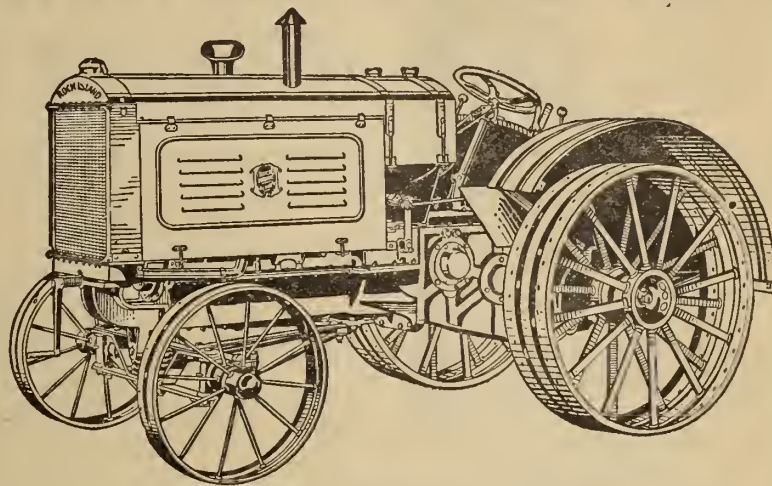
Still Two Questions

Mr. Brownlee also stated that the Government would come to a decision on the offer before the opening of the Legislature. While his Government appreciated the evident desire of the Federal Government to bring the matter to a satisfactory settlement, he said, there were still two questions to be considered by the Province. The first was with reference to the school lands clause, and the Government are securing legal advice as to the exact effect of the language of the new agreement.

In the second place, said Premier Brownlee, inasmuch as the question of better terms to the western Provinces was somewhat involved in the natural resources question, it was certain that no settlement could be arranged with Manitoba and Saskatchewan without payment of a larger subsidy, the Alberta Government had to consider whether, in order to get immediate control of its own resources of greater immediate proven wealth than those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, it should accept terms which would no doubt be considerably less than the settlements that would be arranged with the other two Provinces.

At the last conference, Mr. Brownlee said, the Alberta Government had suggested that if more generous terms were considered for the other Provinces, then

Rock Island Power Gets There



TWO YEARS AHEAD IN DESIGN

Farmers everywhere are delighted with the performance of the NEW ROCK ISLAND Model F TRACTOR. When the Waterloo Manufacturing Company puts its name behind any farm implement, then rest assured it means something.

Write for particulars to nearest branch.

The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Limited

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Portage la Prairie.

Regina,

Saskatoon,

Calgary,

Edmonton

Royal Bank has Largest Assets in Banking History

The Royal Bank of Canada goes steadily ahead making new high records for Canadian banking. The annual statement for the fiscal year to November 30th just published will be received by shareholders as one of the most satisfactory in the history of the bank. Not only are assets at a new high level in the history of Canadian banking, but, what will doubtless appeal equally as much to the many shareholders, the profits for the year also constituted a new record among Canadian banking institutions.

From the standpoint of general interest to the public at large, the most satisfactory part of the statement is probably that dealing with the commercial loans in Canada. It has been known that there has been a very large increase in the trade and industry of the country, and the Royal Bank, with its very large resources, has been able to take on \$66,000,000 of new business throughout Canada and at the same time has amply maintained its usual strong cash position.

Strong Position Maintained

Every part of the statement bears evidence of the great co-operation the bank is in a position to lend all sections of the country, through its very complete chain of branches.

Of total assets of \$909,395,884, liquid assets are \$398,862,065, being equal to over 50 per cent of liabilities to the public.

Included among them are cash on hand and in banks totalling \$180,321,670, being 22.62 per cent of liabilities to the public.

The very prominent part which the bank has played in financing the larger business of the country is reflected by total commercial loans in Canada of \$292,315,472, up from \$225,536,860, an increase for the year of over \$66,000,000. At the same time current loans elsewhere than in Canada are down to \$145,422,394, from \$153,411,835.

Of equal importance is the manner in which savings deposits continue to expand, deposits bearing interest having now gained to \$523,651,908, up from \$514,562,219 a year ago.

Record Earnings

A new high record for earnings has been set. Profits for the year amounted to \$5,881,253, as compared to \$5,370,145, in the previous year. The profits, added to the amount carried forward from the previous year, brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$7,691,085. This was applied as follows: dividends and bonus \$4,200,000; transferred to officers' pension fund \$200,000; appropriation for bank premises \$400,000; reserve for Dominion Government taxes \$530,000; leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$2,361,085, as against \$1,809,831 at the end of the previous year.

**Positively
REMOVE
BOTS,
WORMS,
with
BAN-BOT**

The most efficient preparation known. One dose cures and conditions. Absolutely harmless. Leaves no chills or other ill effects. Measuring cup for correct dosage sent with each treatment (2 oz. is one full dose.) From dealer, or send 40c for 2 oz., \$1.50 for 8 oz. or \$2.75 for 16 oz. (8 doses) to

**CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
MOOSE JAW, SASK.**

POULTRY

MARTIN LAYING STRAIN MATURE WYANDOTTE
Cockerels, \$3.00. John Young, Bindloss, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM R.O.P.
flock, \$4.00; 3 for \$10.00. Only few left. Mrs. A. Thiemel, Gunn, Alta.

FOR SALE.—PEARL GUINEA, \$1.25 EACH.
Mrs. E. V. Gray, Route 3, Tofield.

BARRED ROCKS, 250-EGG SPRATT STRAIN
cockerels and 247-egg Vegreville strain White Wyandotte cockerels, early hatch, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. P. Bamsey, Jarrow, Alta.

SELLING—PUREBRED R.C. R.I. RED COCKERELS
\$2.50 each. Frank Trick, Carstairs, Alta.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCAS COCKERELS AND PUL-
lets, \$1.50 each.** Pullets laying now. Mrs. Wm. Hermann, Milo, Alberta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, TWO DOLLARS
each. Harvey Hanson, Namaka, Alta.

COCKERELS FOR SALE.—BARRED ROCKS,
direct winter egg strain. Egg record 250 to 287. Also a number of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, excellent type and color. Price, \$3 each. Chas. J. Kallal, Tofield, Alta.

**BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED FROM BRITISH CO-
lumbia trapped R.O.P. flocks.** Hatched in Cal-
gary. White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Barred Rocks,
Rhode Island Reds. Guarantee 100 per cent
live delivery. Send for literature. Canadian
Hatcheries, P.O. 1694, Calgary.

BRED-TO-LAY S.C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS
from Government Inspected flocks, \$2.00 each.
W. Whittaker, Bulwark, Alberta.

**ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY BREEDERS ASSO-
ciation,** sponsored by Dominion Government,
has hundreds of inspected, graded and banded
turkeys. Prices: Grade "A" toms, \$25; Pullets,
\$15. "B", \$15—\$10. "C" \$10—\$7.00. Order
through W. C. Lyle, Secretary, Arrowwood, Alta.

BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS—LARGE VIGOROUS
birds, March hatched, from dams of pens 240 to
280 eggs. Sire from dam 275 to 290. \$3.50 each.
Purebred Pekin Ducks or Drakes, \$2. each.
Homer Pigeons, \$1 pair. Noel Fearnough,
Morrin, Alta.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS—FROM TRAP-
nested and R.O.P. stock.** Our own good laying
strain, \$5.00 each. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrow-
wood, Alta.

BABY CHICKS—CANADA'S BRED-TO-LAY 100
per cent alive guaranteed. Breeding Certificate
sent with chicks from tested, trapped Leghorns,
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Wyand-
ottes, Orpingtons. Discount for orders received
by February 1st. Free Catalogue. Alex Taylor's
Hatchery, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

**SELECTED PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, \$3; two for \$5.00.** Mrs. T. H. Howes,
Millet, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—
March, April hatched, from selected pen winter
layers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Stanley Humphries,
Morrin.

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS, \$8.00;
hens, \$5.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00; two,
\$5.00. W. G. Gunn, Irma, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM EXCELLENT
laying strain, \$2.50 each. R. Berry, Gadsby,
Alberta.

Alberta should have the right to go before an independent tribunal for a decision as to whether or not Alberta had suffered as much as Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the previous alienation of its natural resources, and whether or not there should therefore be any difference in the compensation now paid by the Dominion. The Federal Government had refused to accede to this suggestion.

President Addresses East Calgary U.F.A.

H. W. Wood on Problems of U.F.A.—
Adshead Discusses Federal Questions

Speaking at the Annual Convention of the East Calgary U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, on December 17th, President H. W. Wood dealt at length with the problems immediately confronting the organization. He pointed out that one reason for the difficulties experienced was that the U.F.A. had succeeded in every enterprise which they had undertaken—in the launching of the Pools, and the political movement, and so forth. The creation of the Pools had meant that much active work had been passed on to these other bodies. The necessity for the U.F.A. had not passed however, but was, in fact, very real. If the primary association should pass, the elected members would have to go out and build a machine of their own, finance and operate it themselves. This would be the beginning of a new political party, from which no more could be hoped than from the old. Today, the people themselves controlled the electoral machinery.

While political action was not primary in social reconstruction, it was almost primary, as a means of supporting industrial effort. "I do not believe we can succeed in our industrial effort without political action," the President declared. The membership, though smaller than formerly, was stable, and in fact the U.F.A. was stronger in influence than ever.

A Discovery of Forty Years Ago

Speaking of the tariff, President Wood said that 40 years ago, in trying to find out whether he was a believer in tariff for revenue or protection, he discovered that he believed in neither, but was a free trader.

Adshead Speaks

H. B. Adshead, M.P., spoke at the afternoon session on various public questions, and in the evening defined his position on the Australian Treaty. "If you should want to me to go to Ottawa and vote and speak for low tariff because the tariff is wrong in principle, and to vote for a tariff on butter," he said, "I am afraid you would make my position an inconsistent one. We cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds." He remarked that the National Dairy Association, and particularly Mr. Carlyle, representing the manufacturers, were the people who had been most insistent upon the "wrongfulness" of his actions. It might be that these middlemen had absorbed much of the million dollar margin of exported butter as compared with imports during the past year. Canadian butter was commanding a good price in foreign markets.

A discussion on the proposal to extend the provisions of the Debt Adjustment Act to the whole Province took place, led by Guy W. Johnston and R. N. Mangles.

Resolutions adopted by the Convention and names of officers elected, have already been published in *The U.F.A.* Mrs. R.

H. Berry, president, capably occupied the chair throughout the sessions.

ILLNESS OF P. BILWILLER

Our readers will regret to learn of the illness of Paul Bilwiller, who is a patient in the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary. An operation may be necessary.

AT CARSTAIRS

A meeting of the Carstairs Local was addressed by H. B. Adshead, M.P., on January 5th, when he discussed the Farm Loans Act, immigration, and other questions. Ray Wood, president of the Local, was in the chair.

MCCAFFERTY SCHOOL

The new two-roomed school at McCafferty (in the Edgerton district) was opened recently by Chief Inspector Gorman, representing the Department of Education. Chairman B. C. Lees, Inspector Edwards, H. E. Spencer, M.P., Hiram Carney (first chairman of the school district) all addressed the large gathering present, while W. T. Hays and Inspector Edwards gave several vocal solos.

ENDORSE ADSHEAD'S STAND

At the close of a meeting of the Beddington Local addressed by H. B. Adshead, M.P., on January 9th, a resolution was adopted unanimously and with applause, endorsing Mr. Adshead's stand on the Australian Treaty. Mr. Adshead described at length his position on this question, and contended that low tariff on commodities they wished to buy could not consistently be demanded if the farmers sought protection on what they had to sell. He pointed out that in the last year for which figures were available, Canada's butter exports had exceeded imports by more than a million dollars, and Canada had met Australian butter successfully on a competitive basis in Britain and Japan. It might have been that much of this was obtained by the private creamery interests, and if so, the remedy was co-operation. The farmers had always proclaimed that they were satisfied to stand on an equal basis with others on the open markets of the world, and that they wished others to do the same. Mr. Adshead also discussed the problem of immigration, stating that two main interests were most anxious to promote an indiscriminate influx of people—the railways, who wanted increased freight and passenger traffic, and the financiers, who wanted new settlers to help to pay the national debt and so relieve them of income tax, while the masses remained heavily burdened by indirect taxation. A description of the Farm Loans scheme, illustrated by a number of charts, was given by the member. President Wall was in the chair. Delegates to the Annual Convention were appointed.

FAVOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

(Continued from page 5)

ember. There was an attendance of between 30 and 40 at the meeting, and much enthusiasm was displayed. An address on the work which is carried on by the Association throughout the year was given by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president of the U.F.A., who gave a detailed account of the activities of the various committees and of the Central Office. R. N. Mangles and N. P. Davisson spoke on Wheat Pool matters. President Ellis, of the district association, was in the chair. Excellent lunches were provided by the ladies at midday, and again after the adjournment of the convention.

FISH

FISH GRADE LIKE WHEAT—FROM No. 1 TO Spoiled; from Cold Lake to slough fish. We ship only No. 1 trout, 16c; whites, 12c; dressed pickarel, 11c; pike, 7c. Over 500 pounds one cent less. F.O.B. St. Paul, Alta. Cash with order. Fred Haase, Cold Lake, Alta.

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and price list of New Winter-caught Fresh Frozen Fish before purchasing your winter's supply. A post card will bring it. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

BUY COLD LAKE FISH DIRECT FROM THE fisherman. Trout, 15c; dressed whites, 10c; pickarel, 9c; round dressed and headless pike, 7c. F.O.B. St. Paul, Alta. Cash with order. Square deal guaranteed. P. M. Sinclair, Cold Lake, Alta.

FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT AND WHITEFISH. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY—PART CAR OF FLAX, balance car oats, barley or low grade wheat. Send samples. Fowler Bros. Grain Co. Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

1 LB. LARGE GINGHAM QUILT PATCHES, 75c; 4 lbs., \$2. 1 lb. Gingham Remnants, 90c; 3 lbs. \$2. 2 lbs. Velvet, Cretonne or Silk pieces, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Cbatham, Ont.

FARM LANDS

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD FARM for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS

A VERY HANDSOME PROFIT CAN BE MADE BY energetic men, selling our made-to-measure men's clothing. Excellent opportunity for men connected with lumber or construction camps or large factories. Write today for particulars. Old Country Tailors Ltd., Dept. 28, 3 St. Catherine West, Montreal.

SELL MADE-TO-MEASURE SHIRTS TO BIG MEN, small men and all men who are hard to fit. Wonderful sideline for clothing salesmen. Easy to earn \$25 weekly additional profit. Big selection beautiful samples free. Write Stetson Shirt Company, Dept. X, Sommer Bldg., Montreal.

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for, the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of nineteen.

TERMS—Cash with order.

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YELLOW SWEET CLOVER SEED MAKES FINER hay than other varieties, 10 cents lb. W.C. Hall, Lethbridge.

THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS WHEAT, ELI- gible for registration. Government germination test, 94 per cent. Price \$1.95, cleaned. L. W. Robinson, Veteran.

GRUNDY CO. WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. About two weeks earlier than the ordinary variety, of finer stem, and more leafy. Limited quantity at 15 cents per lb. A. J. Kallal, Tofield, Alta.

GARNET WHEAT FROM OLDS EXPERIMENTAL Farm seed. Raised on breaking. Six days, 95 per cent. Cleaned, \$1.25; uncleaned, \$1.10. Fred Nelson, Shepard.

SPRINGBANK U.F.A. REQUIRES CARLOAD SEED oats, also some barley. Send samples, price and test. H. H. Longeway, Secretary, R.R.2, Calgary.

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OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY— Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage, Nervous diseases, Piles specialty.

POSITION WANTED

MAN AND WIFE WANT POSITION ON FARM. Write Louis Belog, Irma, Alta.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

FOR CEDAR FENCE POSTS TRY US.—FEERNIE Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD, CORRAL POSTS— All kinds. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

LUMBER—SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT. We have millions of feet dry lumber in stock for immediate shipment. Write for our special prices. Sixteen years honest dealings with thousands of satisfied customers. Consumers' Lumber Co. Ltd., 227 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Bankers, Royal Bank.

SOUND TAMARACK POSTS, 7 FT., STANDARD tops, 7c per post. Sound dry mixed wood, 4 ft. length, \$3.00 per cord. Sound dry mixed wood, 1 ft. length, \$3.50 per cord. Dry Jack Pine, 4 ft. length, \$3.50 per cord. Dry Jack Pine, 1 ft. length, \$4.00 per cord. Mail us your order. We guarantee satisfaction. The Farmers' Supply Co., Fawcett, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS, FRANK BALL- horn, Wetskiwin, Alta.

BELLIS CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCI- ation, Ltd., has started shipping livestock from Spedden to Smoky Lake at every shipping point. All contract signers must ship their livestock through the Association. Will every member govern himself accordingly? Bellis Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association Ltd., per John Ropceon.

IF YOU WANT ANOTHER CASH CROP AND good cheap power that will live on the waste roughage of the farm, grow mules. A little co-operation in each community will make it easy to start. Write W. D. Trego, Arrowwood, Alta.

NURSERY STOCK

FOR BEST RESULTS PLANT HARDY, ACCLIMA- tized, listed, freshly dug stock direct from growers at reasonable prices. Our catalogue will convince you. Write for copy now. West End Nurseries, Calgary. Phone W2812.

ANNOUNCEMENT**AT LAST!!**

A Tractor that saves you two-thirds on your fuel bill. In other words the Bull Dog Tractor does \$10.00 worth of the gas tractor work for \$3.35 in fuel and we will save you \$1.00 a day on lubrication. Then all the troublesome parts on a gas tractor are eliminated such as spark plugs, magneto, timing gear, valves, valve springs, cams, camshafts and carburetor. The Bull Dog Tractor uses cheap crude oil costing 13 cents per gallon F.O.B. Calgary and the Bull Dog uses only one and one-quarter gallons per hour on full load.

The Bull Dog Tractor recently had a plowing competition in Edmonton, Alberta, with a well known make of gas tractor of the same size; the Bull Dog plowed an acre and a half more in the ten hours' test and our cost for fuel was \$1.98; the gas tractor cost was \$7.15.

The Bull Dog is new to Canada but it has had ten years test in Europe—the Company making the Bull Dog has been in business for 65 years. They are one of the biggest Implement Manufacturers in Europe.

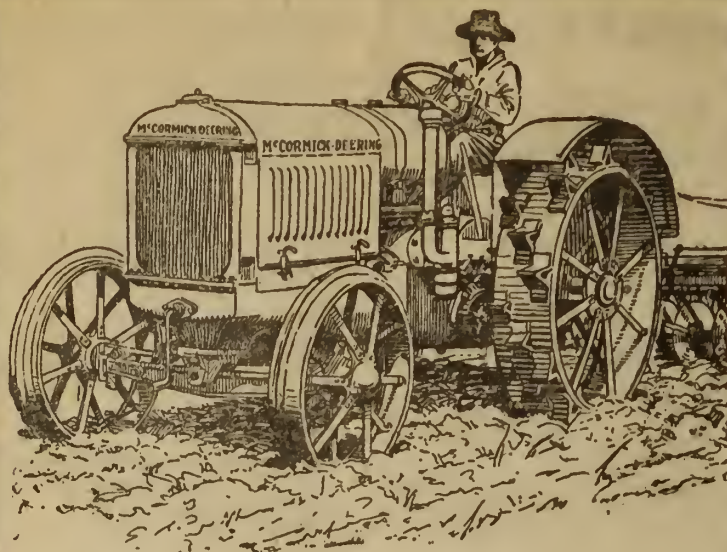
The Bull Dog has the highest endorsement of British Engineers and Farm Journals. Something had to be done to reduce the cost of grain farming in Western Canada. The answer is the Bull Dog Tractor.

You will not be asked to buy a Bull Dog Tractor unless you are fully convinced that the Bull Dog means a bigger profit to you in your farm operations. We only ask you to investigate; we invite you to see our tractor in Calgary on demonstration any day. A great many things in farming will be changed radically in the next three years. This is one of the changes. You will do well to look into the Bull Dog Tractor.

Write for information:

Bull Dog Tractor Company

644 Tegler Building, EDMONTON or 312 Lancaster Building, CALGARY



Here's How

NO man wants to break even at farming—it's profit and *more profit* that makes him glad, after a strenuous producing season. That's why McCormick-Deering Tractor farmers are happier farmers. They have the edge on the horse farmer through the whole year—more work done each day, and done easier—and at the year-end they count up the kind of farm profit that puts a smile on their faces for another 365 days.

This farming success recipe is not a private affair; any farmer can make use of it by putting a new McCormick-Deering Tractor to work on his place. He will soon be speeding up his operations with fast-working, efficient tractor plows, disk harrows, drills, etc.—and he will wonder why he didn't do it long ago.

There are no two ways about it, "*Power Farming is Profit Farming.*" And the need for this kind of farming is becoming more vital each year. Let us quote you on a McCormick-Deering profit-farming outfit ahead of the busy season.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

Western Branches—Brandon, Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta.; Weyburn, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Sask.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Power Farming Equipment



**McCORMICK-DEERING
P & O Tractor Plows**

For more years than most of us can remember, the name P&O has meant absolute plowing satisfaction. Today, the McCormick-Deering line of tractor plows bearing the name upholds the P&O tradition with incomparable tractor mold-board and disk plows for open field, orchard and vineyard use. The "Little Genius" shown above, is built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow sizes for tractors of various power ratings. Also a complete line of horse-drawn gangs, sulks and walking plows.



The New No. 12 Tractor Disk Plow

**McCORMICK-DEERING
P & O Tractor Disk Plows**

The new No. 12 Tractor Disk Plow, built for the most rugged class of tractor service, is available in 4, 5, and 7-disk sizes. Alemite oiling. Timken roller bearings in the disks practically eliminate bearing wear and friction. A great saving of power is the direct result. The power lift is the simplest, most durable ever devised. All through the plow the construction is heavier and stronger than even the most severe conditions will require. There are other disk plows in the line for use with horses and for work not requiring the extremely heavy construction featured in the new No. 12 Tractor Disk Plow.



**McCORMICK-DEERING
Wide Disk Harrows
12, 14, and 21-foot**

When you drive over your fields with a large McCormick-Deering Tractor Disk you till a strip 21 feet wide. Yet the disk harrow pulls but very little heavier than a 10-foot tandem harrow. A winner for use on large acreages. Built in three sizes; 12, 14, and 21 foot. McCormick-Deering Disk Harrows are also furnished in regular tractor and horses-drawn types.



**McCORMICK-DEERING
Power-Lift Drills**

Use one of these 14-ft McCormick-Deering Front Seed Delivery Drills for a season and you will realize why they are so very popular throughout the West. Built for tractor operation and to stand up under the heavy work perfectly. They are real money-makers owing to the time they save in seeding and the superior work they do. Other McCormick-Deering Drills are available in smaller sizes for horse or tractor operation. Also, there is a new line of exceptionally wide McCormick-Deering Drills for use under special conditions.